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Peace Dove Flies Away From China

Japanese view peace in only their way — Chinese have not learned to like Nippon's rule.

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The dove of peace, before whose beak crumbs were spread in turn by Prince Konoye of Japan and Wang Ching-wei of China, has taken wing and, in the old phrase, flown off in "all directions" toward points unknown but decidedly remote. If there is any immediate prospect for fulfillment of hopes of those in both camps who thought they perceived an end of hostilities, it is not discernible by the ordinary observer.

As in many other matters, the reason for this unhappy state of affairs appears to lie in an almost diametrically opposed point of view on the part of those who strive for Far East peace and those who insist that the fight must go on.

Typical Japanese View

From China—speaking both geographically and in paraphrase of what seems the settled National Government policy—the ideas of the so-called "liberal" or peace-seeking elements in Japan are based essentially on the concept of the militarists, that friendship between Japan and China is a thing impossible to envisage save in terms of China's subservience before a Nipponese overlordship. At no time does it seem that any Japanese has spoken out from a different point of view.

Yet it is clear enough to see, in reading the words of men regarded in Japan as liberal and intelligent and in interviewing the numerous Japanese visitors who pass through here "investigating the situation," that the Japanese are quite sincere in feeling that their offers to China are both just and generous. They are so imbued with conviction that the fighting resulted wholly from an unduly arrogant and anti-Japanese attitude on the part of the Chinese that they fail utterly to appreciate any merit to the notion that collaboration between the two neighboring countries might be possible on a basis of a China as independent as is Japan.

The concept of a free China seems inseparable from a concept of hostility toward Japan, and a blocking of Japan's altruistic aims for the whole Far East. When neutrals strive to put up a case for an independent China, giving Japan a square deal but nothing more than it gives others, they are invariably placed by even the most tolerant of Japanese in the category of "anti-Japanese" and, correspondingly, "pro-Chinese."

A Bargaining Point?

No one seems at all sure just what was Mr. Wang's thought when he strove to pull the Chinese Government after him in accepting the peace terms of Prince Konoye who was then the Japanese Premier. The Chinese press has been violent in accusing him of being a "traitor" and asking for far more drastic punishment than mere expulsion from the Government Kuomintang Party and deprivation of office. That does not seem a balanced view. Certainly he was at least over-optimistic in putting forward the notion that Japan might be required to withdraw all its troops from China, for nothing said by anybody in Japan gives ground for belief that such a thing would be acceptable in any Japanese quarter.

But what was the net result of all this? Merely that Mr. Wang and some of his close associates have virtually "purged" themselves out of Chungking, and that whatever peace element might have been said to exist among the Chinese leaders has been almost wholly eliminated.

The Chinese refusal to consider terms of peace has been puzzling in more countries than Japan. There are several factors behind it. One of the foremost is the Chinese historical sense—while the Japanese seem honestly surprised that their little "dust-up" grew to such proportions, and that the Chinese actually show a Nation-wide resentment rather than fighting reluctantly under the goading of politicians and militarists as the situation is habitually portrayed in the Japanese press, the Chinese are deeply conscious of long pressure by Japan and they feel that this is a thing with no end if China temporizes now. Too, they have been subjected to constant air-bombardment and aerial machine-gunning, far more than has been reported in the press (for such things become routine, and much of the punishment has been inflicted on points remote from communications). This has given Japan a type of advertising among the Chinese that is not favorable to sweet reason in accepting Japanese terms. Moreover, the Chinese may lack aggressive power but they are dogged and long-remembering.

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Britain Opposes Trade War In Special Mission to Reich

Chamberlain names two trade officials to visit Germany in effort to help trade.

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain has asked Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Robert Spear-Hudson, Secretary for Overseas Trade, to visit Germany to try to avoid an Anglo-German trade war.

Mr. Frank T. A. Ashton-Gwatkin, head of the Economics Department of the Foreign Office, is to go to Berlin immediately to prepare the way for the ministers and a mission of the Federation of British Industries next month to sign a price and marketing agreement with their German counterpart.

Last summer Mr. Ashton-Gwatkin was Viscount Runciman's right-hand man on his mediation mission in Czecho-Slovakia before the September crisis.

One of Mr. Ashton-Gwatkin's tasks is to see how Germany's controlled economy can be harnessed with Britain's liberal system for some kind of trade pact.

It was believed that Mr. Stanley and his staff would leave for Berlin early in March.

BERLIN, Feb. 18 (AP)—Germany's foreign trade shrank sharply in January. In his Reichstag speech Jan. 31, Reichsführer Hitler had hinted at the seriousness of Germany's export situation, declaring that Germany must "export or die."

Official figures made public today showed German exports dropped 12 per cent, chiefly in industrial products, and imports sagged 13 per cent compared to the previous month. The import decrease was chiefly in vegetable foodstuffs.

From December to January the adverse balance of imports over exports increased by 31,038,000 marks (about $12,100,000).

National Socialist propagandists have been engaged in a vigorous nation-wide drive to stimulate exports by reminding manufacturers of their "national duty" to sell abroad. Not long ago Walther Funk, Minister of Economics, threatened to penalize those who neglected opportunities to export.

An article dealing with British Government plans for appeasement with Germany through trade rather than return of colonies appears in today's Magazine section.

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R. S. Hudson
Member of Britain's Overseas Trade Department.

Japanese Sons and Daughters Found Helping Build America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—That American-born Japanese are rapidly becoming an integral part of their respective communities, is the conclusion reached by Prof. Forrest LaViolette, of the department of sociology at the University of Washington. In a dissertation prepared for his doctor's thesis, which is to be awarded by the University of Chicago, Professor LaViolette asserts that American-born Japanese will never become a "racial bloc" in the politics of the United States. Many Americans have distrusted the ability of the Japanese to co-operate, and have dreaded having to compete with them and their standards of living. This theory is wrong, the professor points out, for Japanese are as individualistic in their economic activities as Americans. In critical happenings there is mutual aid, though competition appears to be more pronounced than "among many of the colonies of Caucasian nationalities which abound in the United States."

By his line of reasoning, the Japanese Republican and Democratic clubs found in large communities indicate the competitive nature of the Japanese, and give evidence at the same time that a racial bloc could not possibly be successful. For them, the way for social advancement is the American way—economic improvement of the individual.

One of the main influences he finds making American-born Japanese look to the United States as their homeland is that in Japan they are not welcome. "While some of them have gone to the native land of their fathers and mothers, the arrangement is usually not satisfactory." Inasmuch as the social systems of Japan and America are fundamentally different, American-born Japanese are markedly different from other Japanese in Japan.

"If the Japanese of the second generation are given an opportunity there is no question where their loyalty and patriotism would place them, either in peace or in war," says Professor LaViolette. "This loyalty to the United States was shown clearly in Hawaii when the question of boycott came up."

A conflict is found in many Japanese homes in America, because the children have not been educated in the Japanese way and usually cannot read Japanese papers or propaganda, and their main point of view is accordingly established by reports of the American press.

Intimate Message from Washington

World Plays Old Chinese War Game but Chinese Held Position as Everything With No Thought of Clash—Now It's Different

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Centuries ago the Chinese practiced what might be called a civilized method of doing what the nations of the world are doing today. They had armies, and they went through the motions of preparing them for war. The task of the generals was to bring the maximum number of armed men into the most advantageous position in relation to the opposing side. But it ended there. It was much like a chess game. The rules required—and they were well observed—that the army which was inferior in numbers and position when the troops were drawn up for battle then capitulated.

Today, the armies of the world are marching. Like pieces in a chess game they are being moved to positions of maximum potential effectiveness. Italian troops are being shifted to Libya on the frontiers of Egypt and Tunisia. More Italian troops have been shipped to Spain. German troops, in a gesture of axis solidarity, are in Libya. More important contingents of German troops are reported in northern Italy, for the French General Staff is understood to contemplate its major drive in event of war down from the passes of the Maritime Alps to the Valley of the Po.

On the far side of the world Japan is drawing its combat divisions back toward the coast of China from the interior where they have been fighting Chinese, and shifting them, some north and others south. The frontiers where Manchuria and Siberia meet are alive with marching men and tense with minor skirmishes. To the south, Japanese forces have occupied Hainan Island from which they can dominate French Indo-China, cut the British line of communication from Singapore to Hong Kong, threaten Manila and the Philippines from the rear as their mandated islands threaten them from the front.

Tramping Feet, Swishing Wings!

It is a world of marching men, of mighty armadas moving on the seas, of squadrons of planes flashing through the skies like winged serpents—all practicing, maneuvering, seeking positions of maximum potential power that the men for whom they move may make demands which their opponents will be obliged to concede. Years of preparation have gone into producing the mighty forces now being drawn up for battle in this modern version of the old Chinese game.

There is one difference between the old game and the new. The Chinese armies knew they would never fight. Today no man can be so certain. The purpose is to gain the desired ends without war. The assumption in the chancelleries is that when the last move has been made and the generals are best satisfied with their positions the demands will be presented along with a proposal for another conference—like Munich. But these armies, and navies and air forces are trained for war as well as maneuver.

Some single little miscalculation, some border incident, some unexpected shift in the balance of power can precipitate or avert a world conflagration. Therefore tension, uncertainty, a feeling of desperation is spreading among those in key positions whose eyes are on the maps and charts and who can appreciate the strategic meaning of each move across the great chess board of the world.

In Congress here in Washington, much of this seems remote and little is appreciated. But the flurry over the French airplane purchases reflects an uneasiness more intuitive than rational that somehow or other America is being involved in this awful game. That intuition is sound. America is today a mighty factor in the world balance of power. The implicit assumption—right or wrong—that American factories will provide munitions for England and France in event of war is in itself more important in this game of positions than many divisions of troops or hundreds of bombing planes.

United States the Key in East

America is a far more vital factor in the Far East. Preoccupation with Europe has obscured the area most important to Americans. Our power, the great question mark of the Far East, can make a greater difference in Europe than anything we might do there directly. If American power can be discounted in the East by the aggressor trio it means that Japanese power immobilizes Russia and holds the rich Asiatic Empires of Britain, France and the Netherlands at its mercy.

Under such circumstances war in Europe for those countries means the loss of everything they hold in Asia. It means that Japanese power gives Germany and Italy freedom of action in Europe. But American power, thrown into the balance in the Far East, changes the entire picture, forces every general staff in Europe to revise its plans, makes an entirely different outcome probable.

American power, if exercised even by the slightest implication, denies to Germany and Italy the assurance that their rear will be covered by Japan. If the implication is too tenuous it might increase the danger of war by inducing the aggressors to strike before America comes more definitely into the picture. If the implication is sufficiently definitive it might avert war because—as in the old Chinese game—the potential forces on one side would be greater than the forces on the other.

But no man can say what is the truth behind that question mark which represents the factor of America in the Far East. It depends on the intangibles of public reaction to events still unknown. President Roosevelt could not commit it one way or the other—even if he desired. America is therefore the great unknown factor, which even in its very uncertainty is contributing to shape the destiny of things impending.

Joseph C. Harsch

Hour-a-Week School Class By Churches?

Twenty million children reported in U. S. without religious training —Recess class studied.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Protestant leaders gathered here from the entire country were urged to do something about more than 20,000,000 children, who, it is estimated, are growing up in the United States without religious training.

Though the movement to have boys and girls released from school for one hour a week for religious education in their own denominations is growing, it was pointed out there are still thousands of children untouched by any religious training. More than 1,000 religious leaders attending the International Council of Religious Education were urged not only to establish more classes but to give more thought to the whole question of relation of church and state in religious training of children.

W. Dyer Blair, National Director of the Week-Day Church Schools for the Council, reported there are about 600,000 Protestant children attending Church School classes one hour a week on school time in 41 states.

Some Opposition

The Church School movement has some opposition, Mr. Blair pointed out. Some persons believe the movement violates the principle of separation of church and state. But the effect of having no religious training in public schools has resulted, he said, in thousands of youngsters growing up with no religious teaching at all.

Changing conditions appear to put more responsibility on public schools for the whole education of children, leaving little for parents to do, Mr. Blair declared. Schools are asked to "educate the whole child," to see that he not only gets his three R's but that he is given all the frills in education and that his free time is supervised.

The Church School movement has made strides since its beginning about 25 years ago, Mr. Blair said, and is flourishing most among the Protestant churches which have set up interdenominational religious classes.

Center of Movement

States of New York, Ohio, and Virginia were pointed out as outstanding in the movement. New York has almost 200 communities in which children are being allowed "released time" in which they may go to the religious center chosen by their parents for religious training.

Virginia has communities, mainly rural, scattered throughout the State which are visited by teachers of religion, Mr. Blair said. Twenty-four of these teachers are giving their entire time to this teaching. Ohio, too, has made great strides recently in this Church School movement, Mr. Blair said.

Outstanding cities which have taken up the challenge to see that boys and girls get religious training in school time were listed as Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., Dayton and Cincinnati, Ohio, Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan.

Roosevelt Takes Responsibility For Selling U. S. Planes to France

In speech on way to war games says three Americas have same stake in the New World.

ABOARD ROOSEVELT TRAIN EN ROUTE TO KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt headed for his fleet-inspection cruise in the Caribbean today after asserting at a train press conference that business and industry should have no fear of new taxes, further Federal competition in the power field, or spending beyond budget needs.

At the same interview, held in his private car as his train neared Florida late yesterday, the Chief Executive made the qualified declaration that he personally supervised the recent sale of military planes to France. He said this was true if his reply was prefaced by saying the French were within their rights in buying the planes, that the sale was legal and that the whole Government facilitated it.

He also assailed civilian writers whom he described as quasi-military experts, for turning out magazine and syndicated articles on foreign affairs which they knew nothing about. Much of their writing is just bunk, he said.

His statements on domestic affairs also included an invitation to budget critics to come to the White House, where he would welcome them, and state specifically how the Government's financial books could be taken out of the red without higher taxation or elimination of essential federal functions.

What really started the President off on business and finance was a direct question whether the Administration contemplated any business appeasement moves. He replied with a question of his own. He asked what there was to appease and called for specific reasons for what a reporter called fears on the part of business to branch out.

The reporter said some power utility people were hesitant to go forward with expansion plans because of uncertainty over further Government competition.

The President said this was a good illustration of how generalities are destroyed when considered in the light of the actual facts. He added that for a year and a half about 95 per cent of the utility people had known and accepted as fact that the Government was not planning any further power developments.

With the exception of one or two concerns he said all companies during that period came under the Holding Company Act by registering with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Registration of Electric Bond & Share, he said, marked a virtually complete understanding between the Government and the utilities that the former intended no more power programs. The constitutionality of the Act had been accepted, he added, and virtually the entire industry was cooperating.

He said the utilities had no reason for not going ahead with expansion programs.

When a reporter observed that some persons thought the President should recommend new taxes to help balance the budget, Mr. Roosevelt replied there was no need to worry much about taxes. He added there would be cause for worry if Congress failed to renew some levies about to expire or if it appropriated large sums outside budgetary requests, but he said there was no prospect of either of these things happening.

Secrets Order Out; Slip in the Army?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 18

It was just a slip in War Department routine, but what a fiction writer could have done with it!

Testimony before the Senate Military Affairs Committee on United States plane sales to France, made public today, disclosed that the following telegram was sent from Washington to Army officials in California:

"Authority granted for them (the French Army air mission in the United States to buy planes) to inspect Douglas attack bomber less secret accessories. . . ." The telegram arrived with one word accidentally missing, as follows: "Authority granted for them to inspect Douglas attack bomber secret accessories. . . ." Which amounted to authority to disclose Army secrets.

Come to find out, no damage was done. The bomber had not yet been equipped with any special Army secret equipment.

Federal Agencies May Help N. H. to Get Winter Olympics

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Federal Government, through its youth program, may aid the State of New Hampshire in obtaining the 1944 Winter Olympic Games.

Although no definite proposal has been submitted to either the National Youth Administration or the Civilian Conservation Corps, officials here said they understood New Hampshire authorities might ask their help in extending the Berlin, N. H., ski jump and in constructing a 9½-mile bobsled run down Mt. Washington.

The NYA constructed the Berlin jump, but Alf Halvorson, coach of the American Ski Jump Team in the last Olympics, has proposed adding 40 feet to the top of the 171-foot main tower and taking 20 feet from the take-off.

He estimated the improvements would enable jumpers to sail 300 feet or more to new records.

A spokesman for the NYA indicated that the proposal for a bobsled run, contemplated also by Mr. Halvorson, would be studied by the CCC because of its location in a National Park, if it was proposed by State authorities.

The bobsled run envisioned by Mr. Halvorson is still in the discussion stage, but several persons here are confident the Government would lend the State a hand in constructing it.

The interest of the NYA in the ski jump project was demonstrated today by Administrator Aubrey Williams, who announced Deputy Administrator Tom L. Popejoy would represent the organization at the final American ski trials for the 1940 Olympic Games at Berlin on Feb. 25 and 26.

Mr. Popejoy also will confer with State NYA supervisors of New Hampshire during his visit.

Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire, in a letter to Williams inviting him to attend the trials, said the ski jump was "a tribute to the vision and performance of your organization."

The Berlin jump is the largest man-made structure of its kind and was made by NYA students.

Both the Federal and State Governments probably would have to enact special legislation to permit construction of the bodsled run, Federal officials indicated.

Four Days of Pageantry Opens World's Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18—The "Big Show" is on!

After four days of such "fiesta pageantry" as the Pacific Coast has never before witnessed—and in which more than 1,800,000 persons took part—the spectacular World's Fair of the West was officially opened on its San Francisco Bay island.

The world-wide invitation "Come to the Fair" has started the great trek to this, the first of two great American world's fairs of 1939—The Golden Gate International Exposition—"A Pageant of The Pacific." For four days, in San Francisco and neighboring Bay area cities, the crowds have been gathering from near and far for the gala opening.

Fiesta garb, seldom seen even in the roughest and toughest of the early days of '49, has been the order of the day here for two weeks. Such quiet business streets as Polk Street and the Marina area (site of the 1915 World's Fair) have suddenly sprouted gay trimmings; its residents become wild westerners, even to the men growing scraggly beards, and the street names have been transformed to "Polk Gulch," and the Marina to "Cow Hollow."

Day and night parades, with fireworks and great searchlights piercing the sky, not to mention the deafening "noise" periods three times a day when "all pandemonium" broke loose to celebrate the opening have been among the symphony of curtain raisers.

As the time for the official opening drew closer the City of San Francisco—the "City that Knows How"—cut loose with all its enthusiasm. It was like a great frontier stampede getting ready to break at the barrier. Everything hung on those first ferry boats which left at 8 a. m., for Treasure Island.

The great San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge was packed with cars seeking a parking spot on the Fair Island's 14,000 car parking lot. The Ferries were jammed sardine-like, yet good humor was the spirit of the occasion.

And now the Fair is open and will run at full tilt until Dec. 2. The crew of 5,000 workmen who stayed at their jobs until the last minute preparing exhibits, heaved a collective sigh of relief expressing satisfaction at completing as much of the Fair as they did by the time of its opening.

The $50,000,000 World's Fair of the West expects 20,000,000 paid admissions in its 288 days, and if the first day is any indication of "things to come" the record will be broken.

Sun in India turns on light switch: Page 2.

Astronomer Says Hot Earth To Drive People to the Poles

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18 (AP)—A world-wide mass migration of people of all nations toward the north and south poles when the sun cools and the earth grows hotter was predicted yesterday by Dr. Henry Norris Russell, Director of the Princeton University Observatory.

This will not happen for millions of years, he said in an address before the American Philosophical Society's symposium on the physics of stars, but it appears certain to happen. When it does the earth's surface at the equator will be about the temperature of a household furnace and only the Arctic and Antarctic will be sufficiently cool for habitation.

As the sun radiates away its heat by the bursting of atoms—heat estimated at 2,000 degrees on the surface and from 10,000,000 to 40,000,000 degrees in its interior, the earth picks up enough of that heat to warm it about one degree every 100,000,000 years. This is a continuous process, Dr. Russell declared, and eventually the earth will be too hot to handle.

The sun and other stars apparently conserve their energy closely within definite limits, Dr. Russell said in reporting the findings of Dr. H. A. Bethe of Cornell University. If too little heat is being radiated to keep the sun in balance it will grow larger. If too much heat is radiating away into space it will grow smaller to conserve its energy at a standard rate.

The newest explanation of the source of energy of the radiations of the sun and other stars is apparently the breaking up of hydrogen gas and other elements of matter as they shoot out from the interior, he added. If hydrogen is the "fuel of the stars" its neighbor element, helium, "is the ashes" of the burning process, the Princeton Astronomer declared.

Dr. Fred L. Whipple of Mount Wilson Observatory told the astronomers that the super-novae, or exceedingly bright stars which suddenly flare up to extreme brilliance, may be the result of accidental collisions of two stars in space.

One explanation of the apparent birth of these stars is that they suddenly collapse, grow more dense and more bright.

Lifting of veil covering plane purchase shows Army and War Secretary both protested.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—Most of the secrecy has been dispelled from the sale of American fighting airplanes to the French, which has kept Congress in a dither for weeks.

In a statement from Key West, Mr. Roosevelt reiterates that he approved a deal whose legality is not challenged, while in Washington the partial report of hearings before the Senate Military Affairs Committee shows that no American war secrets were sold to the French.

On the other hand, it is reiterated that there was sharp difference of opinion as to the wisdom of making the sales, with the Army Chief of Staff vigorously protesting. His protest was not directed against the sale of "secrets" abroad, but to the possibility that it would interfere with building up of air defenses at home.

Thus the immediate dispute really boils down to a question of judgment, whether the continuing French sales, following earlier sale to the British which passed almost unnoticed, would clog American airplane factories, or would actually expedite production for home use.

Still Bigger Problem

In addition to this question of judgment, there is the bigger, still unsettled, and vital problem of America's relationship to the European democracies in their frantic effort to keep abreast of the Totalitarian States in the current arms drive. Mr. Roosevelt takes the view publicly that America can aid democracy and itself most by making its airplane factories available to Great Britain and France.

Isolationist Senators, to an undetermined number, object to this procedure, and warn against being drawn into the European coil through such sales. The titilation of public curiosity by partial revelations of testimony and calculated indiscretions, is working to their advantage by keeping the issue in the foreground.

While this does not affect the real merits of the basic issue of American international policy, it is probably true that the fragmentary and partial publication of committee testimony is doing as much to confuse the public mind as to inform it.

Summarizing the highlights of carefully edited testimony now released by the Senate Committee, which earlier was taken in confidence, these appear to show:

How It Now Stands

1. No war secrets dealing with the Douglas attack bomber were made available to the French according to evidence of Capt. Sidney M. Kraus of the Navy Department who was present during the French inspection of the plane.

2. President Roosevelt and a Cabinet group overruled objections of the Chief of Staff that sale of planes would clog American factories and possibly forestall use of a valuable new bomber.

3. These objections were not to revelation of secret devices but to potential interference with the Army's own production schedule.

4. Mr. Roosevelt, as frequently stated before, believed the foreign orders would enable the plants to continue production and lower the ultimate cost of planes to the U. S.

5. Friction developed within the Committee between Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, in which the latter sharply commented there "is no use continuing saying that" (that the French planes could be delivered by July 1) and indicating the presence of Cabinet conflict.

Reich Moves For New Hold Over Czechs

Pressure by Berlin seen in demands by Nazis for extension of rights of German minority.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia, Feb. 18—The whole problem of maintaining what is left of Czechoslovakia's independence has been raised in acute form by heavy pressure from Berlin upon the first meeting yesterday of the so-called Parity Commission designed satisfactorily to settle the minorities's position in the new Republic.

The Commission is composed of representatives of the Czech Government and of the German minority.

The discussions, which are under the chairmanship of the Minister of Justice, Dr. Jaroslav Krejci, seeks to establish a proper legal basis for the minorities' position as regards such problems as social policy, internal administration, culture, and schools.

Fundamental difficulties naturally arise from the fact that the German minority here demands terms as if it were in the Third Reich and in this is being strongly supported from Berlin. In fact it is increasingly obvious that Ernst Kundt, leader of the German minority, is acting for Berlin. This minority numbers 377,830 or 3.9 per cent of the total population. Yet its voice is much in evidence, because of the backing from across the border.

Complains of "Ruthlessness"

Only a few days ago Herr Kundt declared that the situation here had become "untenable" and complained of Czech "ruthlessness." It is difficult to appreciate such complaints seeing that the Reich is tending more and more to dominate this Country to such an extent that it would be absurd to talk of its being really free or independent.

Czecho-Slovakia's foreign policy is already dictated from Berlin, while its internal policy is also largely controlled from the same quarter as far as concerns all those issues which Berlin considers essential.

Herr Kundt was one of the negotiators on the Sudetenland side in discussions with the British Runciman mission, prior to the Munich accord. To him, undoubtedly, "untenable" must mean that the German minority has not all the rights and privileges of National Socialists in Germany.

Germans here have applied the Nuremberg laws in their own circles, seeing that they take workers only from such National Socialist organizations as the Labor Front, which means that they employ no Jews. Recently Herr Kundt also demanded that SS and SA—National Socialist forces—here should have the right to wear their uniforms in Bohemia. But this the Prague Government naturally has refused because of possible reactions among the population.

Anti-Semitic Legislation

Pressure from the Reich through diplomatic and other channels has succeeded in compelling the Czechs to initiate anti-Semitic legislation, but it has not led to their applying it with such severity as was done in Germany. The Reich's attempt to force this Country to accept all National Socialist literature, though refusing to allow any Czech paper to enter Germany has also been unsuccessful.

Thus Der Stürmer, the violently anti-Semitic weekly of Julius Streicher, was confiscated at Brno recently. But on the other hand the Czechs have had to ban many foreign liberal and Marxist publications by order of Germany.

The German National Socialists in Czecho-Slovakia are fast becoming a privileged class and particularly in the University and Technical High Schools in Prague, since they are mainly Germans from the Sudetenland and therefore Reich Germans.

These institutions remain in the Czech Capital instead of being transferred to the Sudetenland, Herr Kundt explained, because they have to maintain the centuries-old German position in Bohemia and Moravia. He also expressed hope in the same speech at Leitmeritz that very soon "such relationship would exist between the German Nation and the Czechs that this historical territory would be as in former centuries a vital link in Europe's chain against its enemies in East and West."

These German student in Prague institutions have just been granted their own "home" in which they are to be trained along National Socialist lines.

Czech Industries Controlled

The economic situation here is also being utilized in attempts by the Reich to help its own and the Sudetenland industries. This is arranged by doing everything possible to prevent the Czechs from setting up factories within their new boundaries to compensate for the loss of those they had in their former territories.

The Skoda Works, famous armaments factory near Pilsen, is not to go into the hands of the Krupps as early as rumored, but a majority of the shares has been acquired by a subsidiary of the Government, namely the Anglo-Czech Bank. That the Skoda Works receive large munition orders from Germany is a generally accepted fact.

Czecho-Slovakia in its struggle to maintain its independence is handicapped by two factors. One is that it has been almost entirely left in the lurch by the Western democracies

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Reich Takes Firmer Grip Over Entire Czecho-Slovakia

(Continued from Page 1)

which are following the "disinterested" policy pursued by their representatives on the Berlin commission of Ambassadors which had the task of interpreting the Munich agreement. Certainly they are doing nothing to prevent German pressure here.

Refugees Helped by Loans

Loans furnished by England and France are appreciated, though it must be remembered that the greater part of the proceeds are allocated to help refugees. Talk of the Czechs going over to German National Socialism as if by an act of treachery shows a want of appreciation of the silent, though stubborn, resistance which the Czechs are making unaided to maintain their democratic traditions.

These factors must be taken into consideration in connection with the drive carried out two days ago againsts "illegal Communistic activity" in which some 2,000 homes were searched and 3,000 persons arrested, though a majority of them were released. The campaign followed closely upon another drive against anti-Jewish societies, organized, it is said, by Fascist youth.

At the same time the Carpatho-Ukrainian Minister of Transportation, Julian Revay, declared that his Government had no intentions of a "radical solution" of the Jewish question there because it would lead to serious economic disturbances.

He said Jews constituted only about 12 per cent of the population of Carpatho-Ukraine, but represented up to 95 per cent of its economic life.

Masaryk Tradition Persists

The Masaryk tradition is not extinct here by any means. What is happening in Bohemia and Moravia is that certain elements, which always existed, but which hitherto have been kept in restraint, are now showing themselves much more openly.

This applies particularly to the Czech Fascist Party led by Gen. Jan Gayda, a party which has in a most remarkable way become suddenly prosperous and able to pay for marked extension propaganda.

Another important consideration is that at the moment it is impossible to speak of Czecho-Slovakia as a single unit in this respect. There are in reality three sections, Bohemia and Moravia, Slovakia, and Ruthenia.

The Czechs of Bohemia and Moravia are doing everything possible to maintain their democratic traditions in a time of great stress. Slovakia, on the other hand, has welcomed National Socialist ideas with open arms. Throughout that autonomous Province National Socialist literature is obtainable everywhere, and anti-Semitism and anti-Czech activities have been carried on for four months. Here the Reich influence is most effective and through Slovakia the Reich has an important vantage ground for action in Southeast Europe.

Some Signs of Moderation

But signs that even the Slovaks realize that their extreme attitude can bring much harm are now to be seen. For example, the Slovak Propaganda Minister, General Mach, condemned those Slovaks who wanted to drive every Jew and every Czech from Slovakia.

It is significant that the speech was made at Pistyan, a popular watering-place, and obviously was governed by a desire not to drive visitors away by continuing an extreme attitude.

The fact that Slovakia's general financial situation is none too good and that the new leaders are beginning to realize how dependent they are in this respect on Prague is responsible for the change.

As for Ruthenia, the Czechs nowadays regard that territory merely as transit area which the Reich can use either for actual marching or, if necessary, as a lever for propaganda for a greater Ukraine.

Reich to Raise Film Output; Jewish Exodus Affects Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—During 1939 Germany plans to increase its output of films to 138 full-length feature productions. In 1938 only 95 films were produced, which in its turn represented an advance of one on the figure for 1937.

Film production in Germany is rigidly controlled by the Government. Propaganda is now its principal aim. Among the best-known propaganda pictures made in Germany recently are "Leave of Honor," dealing with the Army, and a glorification of the Air Force, called "Pour le Mérite," a title taken from a military decoration originated in honor of Frederick the Great, who was an admirer of the French language.

Productions of this type do not succeed in drawing the public into the cinema houses on the scale on which they are patronized in Great Britain. About 40 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom goes to the films, but in Germany the proportion is less than a third of that figure.

It has hitherto been part of National Socialist policy to slow down the production of films, so as to avoid inflation. At the peak of its activity, the German film industry was capable of making well over 200 feature productions a year. In 1928 it produced 224. In 1933 the figure dropped to 121, rose the next year to 122, fell in 1935 to 94, and in 1936 made a temporary recovery to 115. The shortage of films is counteracted by the banning of double-feature programs.

The theater in Germany as elsewhere used to be largely under Jewish control, which has now been driven out. Reinhardt and many lesser figures in the German theater have had to leave Germany, and this has affected the cinema. Carl Mayer, who wrote the scenario of "The Last Laugh," which featured Emil Jannings, and was the most famous silent film to be made without subtitles, is now in England, projecting a picture about the Salvation Army.

This is the second occasion on which an exodus has vitally affected the German film industry. Forced back on to their own resources during the World War, German film producers made enormous artistic headway, and between 1921 and 1925 led the world in cinematic art. Then Hollywood made advances, and one by one the chief people in the German film world—Jannings, Pola Negri, Fritz Lang, and others—left for America, and German pictures had to make a fresh start, as they are having to do under National Socialist direction.

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Hardtack and Beans Out As Far as Navy Beans Go

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—In sharp contrast to the old days when bluejackets of the United States Navy subsisted on salt horse, beans and hardtack, supplies for the fleet today include chicken, fresh fruits, miscellaneous meats, groceries, and fresh vegetables.

Beans and hardtack are missing from a list of supplies to be loaded on the supply ship Bridge at the naval depot at Norfolk, Va., for the fleet, now engaged in maneuvers in the Caribbean.

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The Week in Focus: Ray of Light for Refugees

German Plan Accepted Orderly Exodus Seen Retirement of Brandeis

Orderly emigration of German Jews, instead of the hasty flight at midnight with belongings tied in a shawl, this week entered the realm of practical possibility.

At London the International Refugee Committee received on Feb. 13 a German plan, submitted indirectly by George Rublee, then director of the committee. Mr. Rublee had negotiated the plan in Berlin. Saying it completed the work he had set out to do, he resigned and was replaced by Sir Herbert Emerson.

As Germany's first conciliatory move since the lot of the Jew became a thing of dread in the Third Reich, the refugee plan commanded attention in spite of certain drawbacks. In brief, it states a German intention to facilitate these aims:

1. Orderly emigration of 150,000 young wage-earners, over a period of from three to five years.

2. A trust fund drawn from proceeds of one-fourth or more of remaining Jewish property in Germany, this fund to defray travelling and other expenses of the emigrés. Two Germans and one non-German are to administer the fund.

3. Jews remaining in Germany and awaiting emigration to be permitted re-entry into trade and industry. But Jews working within factories or offices with Aryans will be "separated."

4. Families of young wage-earners to join them abroad later. This affects about 250,000.

5. Jews in concentration camps to be released for emigration.

6. Elderly Jews and others left behind not to be persecuted unless "something extraordinary occurs such as another attempt on the life of a National Socialist leader by a Jew."

Of itself, the German proposal could do little more than relax tension and help Jews use their common resources in finding new homes. The Intergovernmental Refugee Committee, immensely encouraged by signs of even this measure of German co-operation, set about finding homes and carrying on financially where the Rublee plan stopped.

Results:

1. Authorization by the Refugee Committee of a private international corporation to finance a five-year, $300,000,000 program. The British Government is understood to have pledged $20,000,000 of this amount.

2. Announcement of the following open doors for settlement abroad: Philippines, 1000 refugees a year estimated as possible by President Manuel Quezon for settlement in the island of Mindanao; Dominican Republic in the Caribbean, up to 100,000 refugees, under certain conditions, estimated as quota by Dr. Max Henriques Urena, Dominican delegate to the London committee; Australia, 15,000 over period of three years; United States, now taking 30,000 refugees annually; and refugee surveys in British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, other parts of South America, and Rhodesia in Africa.

Shanghai meanwhile requests that the flow of refugees from abroad be reduced. More than 2100 Jewish refugees have come to Shanghai.

Secretary Wallace, in a Lincoln Day address, assailed and ridiculed National Socialist racial theories, calling them "pure scientific faking."

Billions for Arms

While human flight from man's inhumanity to man felt at least a tempering touch, the heavy tread of armed force pounded more insistently.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull is known to his intimates as a man of peace. To him came the appeal of Representative Louis Ludlow (D) of Indiana asking that the United States summon a conference on arms limitation. Such a conference, Mr. Ludlow said, "would be hailed with joy and satisfaction by 99 per cent of all the peoples all around the globe, for the people who have to do the dying and suffering and to bear the burdens and griefs of war are unspeakably weary of war."

Sadly but from conviction Mr. Hull replied that in view of past experience at arms conferences, and the present state of the world, he sees no alternative to protecting the American nation "by making certain of the adequacy of its defense."

On Capitol Hill, the House of Representatives passed Feb. 15 a bill to increase the Army Air Corps to 5,500 serviceable fighting planes in two years. The vote practically wiped out party lines, 367 to 15, although 14 of the dissenters were Republicans. The $367,000,000 Army defense program also includes bulwarking Panama Canal defenses and preparing industry for war mobilization.

To cap a week of arms news, Britain on Feb. 15 disclosed plans to spend £580,000,000 on arms during the fiscal year from April, 1939, to April, 1940. Never in peace time has any nation equaled this arms outlay. Berlin and Rome caught the point that a time is fast approaching when the democracies will be too strong to be pushed around. Observers remark that the shifting balance may inject speed into any aggressive designs harbored by the "have-not" powers.

Whither?

—Pease, Newark Evening News

—Lewis, Milwaukee Journal

'I'm Tellin' Ya, Pardner, Thar's Gold in Them Thar Hills!'

—Collier, Maple Shade (N. J.) Progress

So Say We All!

Memorandum From London

Political Lines in Britain Crisscrossed by Conflicting Opinions on Ways to Peace—Government Withstands Threats of Revolt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Parliament is in session again and politically minded people throughout the country are once more busy overhauling their political philosophies which to such a large extent have been turned topsy-turvy by the course of world affairs during the past few years.

Never perhaps has the outlook seemed so confused as it does today. The vast majority of people here have the same objectives in view—liberty, prosperity, and peace—but the number of routes which are being advocated is simply legion. And they cut clean across all the recognized political lines to which the country has grown accustomed. The result is a general feeling of uneasiness, reflected in by-election results which confound all the prophets, a measure of gloom on the Stock Exchange, and a sense of strain on the party allegiances of prominent politicians of all shades of opinion.

Up to a few years ago, the Government would normally have resigned in face of signs of revolt, not only from its own back-benchers in Parliament, but even from some of the junior members of the Ministry—such as Mr. R. S. Hudson, Undersecretary of the Overseas Trade Department, and Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Undersecretary of State for War—over alleged failures in the defense program.

That the Government, with some minor shifts in the Cabinet, still continues is due to a new phenomenon in British politics.

Since the advent of the system known as "national government" there has come about what is really a revolutionary change in the position of the Cabinet. This was shown first when Parliament, press, and the public rose in protest against the Hoare-Laval plan to partition Ethiopia. The Prime Minister—Mr. Stanley Baldwin—bowed before the storm and instead of resigning with his Cabinet, simply dropped the Minister directly responsible. The Cabinet then carried on as though nothing had happened.

This was because the dissatisfaction concerned only one point in the Government's policy, not the whole policy. The same conditions obtain today, and while they persist the old party basis of British politics has either to adjust itself or go right out of business.

Whether the change is to be permanent or only temporary nobody can say. But while it lasts it means revising ideas of the functions both of the Cabinet and Parliament. No longer are Ministers going into opposition when they resign from the Government. Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. Anthony Eden, Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, and Lord Cranborne have all remained on the Government benches instead of crossing the floor of the House. One of them, Sir Samuel Hoare, is already back in the Cabinet. The same fate may easily overtake Mr. Eden and Mr. Duff Cooper at almost any time.

* * *

And yet, in the present perplexing parliamentary situation there are times when party lines shake extraordinarily loose. Mr. Duff Cooper, a life-long Conservative, resigned from the Cabinet because he could not support his Conservative chief, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, on the Munich settlement. Prominent life-long Liberals, like Lord Samuel—Opposition Liberal, by the way—came down strongly on the Chamberlain side on that issue. So did prominent Laborites like Mr. George Lansbury and Lord Ponsonby. Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the Opposition Liberals, sided with Mr. Duff Cooper. So, of course, did those other two Conservative stalwarts, Mr. Eden and Mr. Winston Churchill.

In home affairs it has been just the same. The Chamberlain Cabinet has been in favor of a voluntary basis for the National Defense Register. So, broadly speaking, have the Laborites and Opposition Liberals who oppose the Chamberlain foreign policy. Messrs. Eden, Duff Cooper and Churchill lean strongly toward a compulsory register—and even compulsory service—though on foreign politics they and the Opposition groups tend to think more or less alike. The Opposition diverges again from Mr. Chamberlain and approximates to the Eden-Duff Cooper-Churchill viewpoint on the question of a Ministry of Supply which the Cabinet has so far steadfastly refused to countenance.

Last fall, again the Government was involved with the National Farmers' Union over low prices being obtained by farmers, the union being anxious to put some form of price insurance. The Government produced a bill for the rationalization of the milk trade, which it asked its supporters to bless. The bill raised a storm of opposition and it was withdrawn, not because the Opposition objected to it, but because it was thoroughly unpopular with the Government's own supporters, and a critical by-election in the farm constituency of East Norfolk was won by the government.

* * *

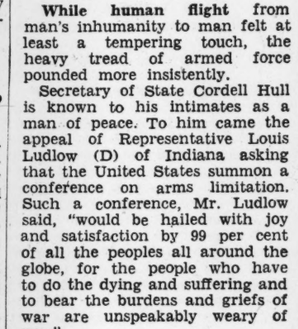
The question of a National Defense Register illuminates the problem. To begin with, the Cabinet insisted that the Register must be voluntary. Afterward, in response to an insistent demand from its own supporters it promised to review the question of voluntaryism and compulsion in a month or two. There for the moment the matter rests, but it looks quite possible that the "compulsories" will win the Government over.

In present conditions therefore the most effective criticism of the Government comes from its own supporters. It is launched with no intention of turning the Government out and is therefore listened to with much more respect than is the criticism of the Opposition which has quite a different object in view.

This complicated way of getting round the fact that there is no clear-cut division between the views of the various parties on the great issues of the day is truly British. It is as completely illogical as the British constitution, which is probably why it works! For work it certainly does, however much some people may dislike the results.

Anyway, whether the British like it or not, they have certainly got to put up with it for the life-time of the present Parliament and probably of the next Parliament too.

A. Godfrey Lias



'Union Now'

Eduard Beneš, college professor speaking from experience as President Beneš of Czecho-Slovakia (then not hyphenated) holds out to the United States in New York Feb. 12 the baton of "leadership in the fight for world democracy."

It was his first public address referring definitively to the world situation since his arrival to take up duties at the University of Chicago.

At Geneva for years that made him one of the invariables in a shifting Europe, a mild-mannered, lanky Montanan, Clarence Streit of the New York Times, watched the collapse of the League as organized. Mr. Streit, now in the United States, is lecturing on the theme of his book, "Union Now." He sees the survival of the democracies only in union. A federal commonwealth of nations is his way out. The democracies would be original members, but others could come in.

From New Delhi, India, the Associated Press reports passage by the Legislative Assembly of a resolution for immediate withdrawal from the Geneva League. The enactment envisages no implementing action as the Assembly does not have jurisdiction over foreign policy.

In his first four years President Roosevelt complained with rising dicontent that he had not named one Supreme Court Justice. The "Nine Old Men" became a byword for conservative resistance to New Deal policies. The court "packing" issue brought him his first major defeat.

With the retirement on Feb. 13 of Justice Louis D. Brandeis, the President has his fourth opportunity in less than two years to name a man after his own liberal interpretation of the Consititution.

Yet there is no question of increasing liberality on the Supreme Bench by a new appointment. Mr. Justice Brandeis in his 22 years of service pioneered liberalism and became known as the "attorney for the people."

President Roosevelt sailed southward Feb. 16 to watch some of the Fleet maneuvers, and to let his recent disputes with Congress over relief, national defense, and Senatorial privilege in the dispute on naming of Federal Judges cool off a little.

The Dies Committee investigating un-American activities gains in prestige and digs in for more searching inquiries after its recent continuance with $100,000 for another year.

Barter Invading U. S.?

When German barter trading takes Latin American markets from United States traders, Secretary Hull and his economic advisers have their hands full, as in the current effort to work out with Brazil a basis for meeting German competition.

This week reports came through that Germany was reaching into the United States with offers of farm machinery, poultry netting, and barbed wire in exchange for wheat and lard. Previously a cotton barter deal had been reported down South. Mr. Hull commented that he has no objection to pure barter, provided it does not interfere with his trade agreements program or manipulate currencies.

Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil spent much of his time with Treasury officials at Washington, lending credence to the belief that his good will mission has a close relation to finaces.

Argentina clamped down on purchases from the United States, cutting $31,000,000 in a drive toward bilateral trade balancing. In addition to ending an American balance, this action abandons the Hull path of reciprocal trade on a most-favored-nation basis.

The Army is to double its military aides in Latin America.

Mexico expropriates 50,000 acres of American-owned sugar land in the State of Sinaloa.

Maj. Caleb V. Hayes, commander of a "mercy plane" to the Chilean earthquake zone, receives the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Briefs

Russia and Rumania give Germany and Italy access to purchase of excess oil. Interpreted as reaction to Munich. Berlin and Rome sign trade treaty. Reichsführer Hitler launches first 35,000-ton German battleship, the Bismarck.

Germany acts to widen the Kiel Canal, presumably for military reasons. A sweeping decree gives the government power to commandeer the labor of any citizen.

Premier Bela Imredy of Hungary resigned Feb. 15. Spearhead of anti-semitism, he discovered his great-grandfather was a Jew.

Spain's President Azana remains in Paris as Loyalist resistance appears weakening rapidly. Britain is reported seeking a prompt end of the war, with guarantees that foreign influence will be removed.

Gold continues return flow to France. Finance Minister Reynaud says it is enough to buy 6,000 planes abroad.

Japan's Foreign Minister assures France that Japan will hold the island Hainan, occupied last week, only as long as military necessity dictates.

Arab factions form common front in London Palestine Conference, lessening the disruptive rivalries of the first week.

Safety in the United States set record, cutting 10,200 from fatal accident tolls.

"Grit and Gumption" were laid down Feb. 10 as requirements for editors of religious magazines, by Dr. Park Hays Miller of Philadelphia.

Pan American Airways applies for permission to establish scheduled Atlantic service.

Azaña Reported Asking Peace; France Urging Lenient Terms

PARIS, Feb. 18 (AP)—Senator Léon Bérard has returned to Nationalist Spain to establish French relations there and Foreign Minister Julio Alvarez del Vayo returned empty-handed to Government Spain after conferences here with President Azaña, who was reported to have demanded that his Government make peace with Gen. Francisco Franco on any terms.

The conference of President Azaña, Senor Alvarez del Vayo, and other officials at the Spanish Embassy broke up with Señor Alvarez del Vayo's departure yesterday after a call at the Foreign Ministry.

He took a train for Toulouse. From there he planned to fly to Valencia.

Señor Azaña himself was the target of French criticism for staying in Paris while still holding his office. He was expected to leave over the week end for his original retreat at Collonges.

French-British conversations at Burgos were awaited as perhaps marking the next turn in the peace negotiations.

Senator Bérard, who has represented the French Government informally at Burgos, was understood to be seeking Nationalist promises of leniency toward the Government side and dismissal of Italian and German forces as conditions for French recognition. French dispatches from Burgos expressed confidence that such assurances would be forthcoming.

Recognition by Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 18 (AP) — Foreign Minister Alberto Guanni announced yesterday the recognition of the Spanish Nationalist Government of General Francisco Franco.

Of the major South American powers, Peru already has recognized General Franco, and Argentina is known to be sympathetic to early recognition of the Insurgent Government.

France in Somaliland

PARIS, Feb. 18 (AP)—France made its first major move today in the dispute with Italy over the East African possession of Somaliland by reoccupying 12½ miles of coast line and 800 square kilometers (308.8 square miles) of hinterland ceded to Italy in 1935.

Fixed garrisons were established at vital points in the territory which is between French Somaliland and Italian Eritrea.

There was no opposition because Italy never moved in troops to take over the area.

Sun in India Lights Fair

TREASURE ISLAND, Calif., Feb. 18 (AP)—A large portion of the population took to the hills and taller buildings of the bay area last night to witness a mass spectacle of modern science—the lighting of the Golden Gate International Exposition on the eve of its opening.

As the last noises of a week-long fiesta died away, engineers set powerful searchlights and tubes emitting invisible rays to give Treasure Island "dimensional" illumination.

A photo-electric cell was set in Bombay, India, 9,000 miles distant, to pick up a bit of noonday sunlight there and change it into a wireless signal that would throw the switch on Treasure Island. The lighting ceremony embraced several innovations.

The "dimensional" effect was obtained by mounting 36 searchlights of 60,000,000 candle-power each on near-by Yerba Buena Island and setting them so their beams flashed across the sky just above the tops of the Exposition buildings.

Diffused and reflected light from these powerful beams bathed the whole of Treasure Island, not from the direction of the searchlights themselves but from every possible downward angle, eliminating shadows that could not be avoided in conventional illumination.

Hundreds of "black light" tubes, causing exposition walls, murals, courts and statues to glow in apparent darkness, completed the detail.

These tubes give off ultra-violet rays, which are invisible. The rays strike surfaces treated with special kinds of paint. Under the influence of the rays, the paint glows brilliantly, its colors and shades varying according to the mixtures.

This system was used in the painting of a half a mile of murals in the Court of the Seven Seas, one of the major divisions of the Exposition, and several smaller units of the fair. A. F. Dickerson, the engineer who superintended the $1,500,000 lighting project, said it was the first time "black light" had been used on a large outdoor scale.

Flood lights operating through the waters of an artificial lake make the 80-foot statue of Pacifica, central figure at the end of the Court of the Seven Seas, a lady of variable color.

The lighting system uses enough electricity to supply the ordinary wants of a city of 80,000 population.

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France's Rising Prices Test Buying Skill of Housewives

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Shopping in France is not what it used to be.

This does not apply to the kind of shopping indulged in by visitors who, flocking to Paris simply because it is Paris, expect to find—and actually do find—all the elegance and enchantment of former years. It applies rather to the family shopping done by those keen-witted business women who, carrying their homes in their pockets, spend their time in the markets of France.

The fact is that francs do not, in these days, perform the conjuring tricks they used to. Living standards have been altered, and it costs the French housewife somewhere between 60 and 70 per cent more now to keep her family than it cost her in 1936.

Take, for instance, the rise in the cost of foods. No French household goes without bread, but the price of bread rose, between the Summer of 1936 and the Autumn of 1938, by 90 per cent. Butter rose by 85 per cent during the same period, milk by 60 per cent, eggs by 143 per cent, cauliflower by 200 per cent, onions by 197 per cent, carrots—which scored a record—rose by 600 per cent.

In the case of meat, much the same thing happened. And all the time, the price of such essentials as gas, electricity, coal, and petrol rose in like proportion.

The French housewife, frugal by nature, is finding her spending powers put keenly to the test. Wages are higher than they used to be, of course. The French husband, returning home with his weekly earnings, contributes more to the family exchequer than he did three or four years ago. Moreover, the wages of women themselves—habitually lower than those of men—have experienced a substantial advance through the general contracts entered into in 1936. The result of this is that women, when they go out to work, are able to share the responsibility involved in rising prices, although housewives reckon that prices are, even so, beyond the limits of easy living.

French Dictation Protested In Syria as Cabinet Resigns

DAMASCUS, Syria, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Syrian Cabinet resigned today during a crisis that followed France's rejection of a Syrian request for immediate control of key state services.

The Government of Syria, which is a French mandate, decided to quit after the French High Commissioner informed Premier Jamil Mardam Bey that France could not grant the Syrian request for greater independence and asked that the demand be unconsitionally withdrawn. The Cabinet had been committed to a policy of co-operation with France.

France refused to ratify the treaty of Sept. 9, 1936, changing Syria from a mandated state to an independent nation. It had turned over much of the control of the country to elected native leaders, but international developments were said to have caused French officials to feel that they must hold the strategic area at the eastern end of the Mediterranean.

Excitement over this issue had been mounting throughout Syria, particularly in the northern cities of Homs and Hama, where riots and general strikes have occurred in recent weeks. The rioters had demanded the resignation of the Government and had shown particular indignation when the Government, while demanding immediate execution of the treaty, expressed continued friendship for France. Syrian nationalists interpreted this as a new sign of weakness.

Homs has been one of the centers of resistance to French influence, and was the scene of a general strike during a recent tour of the new French High Commissioner.

South Africans End Visit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Graduates in mining from Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg, South Africa, left here today aboard the steamship Aquitania, of the Cunard White Star Line, for Europe. They were 15 of a party of 31 (headed by Prof. C. W. B. Jeppe, that came in December to observe mining camps and operations in Canada and the United States.

Professor Jeppe and 16 of the boys left directly for home last week, to be in time for senior year studies, while this group is delaying return for the sake of further travel.

In their going about in America, the students missed none of the scenic and historic spots along the way. They agreed that the West Coast, and California in particular, seemed to them the most delightful part of the trip.

They visited mines in Ontario, Montana, Washington State, Minnesota, Colorado, and Utah. The trip was arranged for them by the National Student Federation of America, the cost being borne by the boys individually.

W. I. Spence, leader of the group in the absence of Professor Jeppe, said that graduates of engineering schools in South Africa find it easy to get jobs, and added that skilled workers of all types were for the most part employed. Unemployment however, is a serious problem among unskilled workers, he noted. Many boys of his group, he said, have jobs ready for them when they get back.

The visitors passed the last few days of their time here "buying presents for the folks at home," seeing theatrical performances, and having a good time generally.

Canadians Debate Own Flag

OTTAWA (CP)—Sooner or later Canada will adopt a distinctive national flag, Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, declared in the House of Commons recently. Speaking for himself and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King who was absent at the time, Mr. Lapointe said the Union Jack should form a part of the national flag when one is adopted.

The flag question came up for debate on the motion of Cameron R. McIntosh of Saskatchewan, who has championed the cause of a Canadian flag in past sessions. He moved that a special committee be set up to consider the advisability of adopting a flag which would represent Canada as a whole and symbolize the Dominion's equal partnership in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Opposition came at once from two Toronto Conservatives, John R. MacNicol and T. L. Church, and the debate continued throughout the afternoon. The motion may not be reached again this session.

"I know the idea of the Prime Minister is that when and if a flag is adopted for Canada, and this is my own view also, that the Union Jack shall be part of it," said Mr. Lapointe.

This was in reply to Mr. MacNicol who suggested that Mr. King's speech in the same debate last session indicated that he was opposed to the inclusion of the Union Jack. Mr. Lapointe said that Mr. MacNicol misinterpreted the Prime Minister's words.

"Instead of making for union in Canada," the Minister said, "I think this obstinate opposition to a flag makes for disunity, because take my word for it we will have a Canadian flag sooner or later. Like all other steps which have been taken in our progress toward nationhood this step must be taken in spite of the opposition of those who think we are giving up our connection with the Commonwealth. It is just the contrary.

"The British Empire is based on freedom and I cannot see why Canada should act differently than the other Countries in the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Australia and New Zealand had their own flags and Mr. Lapointe said that no one would say that those Dominions were less loyal or less attached to the Empire for that reason. At the League of Nations and at Imperial conferences, delegations from all other parts of the Empire except Canada display their own flags.

Mr. Lapointe said he believed Canada should remain part of the British Commonwealth, but "for the sake of common sense" should show it is a distinctive part.

Cotton for Fertilizer Bags

Almost 20,000 bales of cotton was used in 1937 for the manufacture of fertilizer bags.

Control Is Urged In N. Y. City Over Resale of Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18—Users of electricity submetered in New York City at last have found a champion in the State Public Service Commission, which has placed before the Legislature a report in which the concerns buying power from the Consolidated Edison Company and reselling it to their tenants are strongly criticized. The Commission, following recommendations by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to the same effect, urges that the submetering concerns be brought under state regulation.

Hundreds of complaints have been registered with the Commission, which has been forced to explain that it had no jurisdiction over them. The report cites the example of some operators who pocketed consumers' deposits and vanished from sight when they liquidated their business after their companies had been purchased recently by the Consolidated Edison Company.

"It would be unfair," the Commission declares, "to generalize about all submetering companies. Some of them conduct their business on a high plane, but the instance of the vanished deposits is cited to show what happens in the case of a public utility product in the hands of irresponsible characters when they are not subject to the restraint of regulation."

A summary of the informal complaints over which the Commission does have jurisdiction indicates that other than high bill complaints and requests for meter tests, complaints involving service disconnections, rates and electric line extensions are the most numerous. As a result of these investigations, more than $9,200 has been refunded to various consumers during the past year because of errors in metering and billing.

Counties Revolt Against Sale Of Liquor in N. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The spread of the legalized sale of alcoholic beverages in North Carolina seems to have been definitely checked. Four years ago the Legislature let down the bars by permitting counties to go into the whiskey business on the local option basis, passing in the closing hours of the 1935 session a bill which constituted the first successful move in that direction since the State voted dry, by a majority of 44,000, in 1908.

Proponents of the move to legalize whiskey, after two years of beer and wine, forestalled all efforts to provide for a State-wide referendum, for which the drys asked. The opponents of legalized liquor were certain they could win in such a contest, in view of the State's vote in the Presidential election of 1928 and its popular majority against the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

More than 20 of the State's 100 counties voted to go into the liquor business during the early days of local option. Then came a slowing down, after the results of legalized liquor had been seen in counties where it was being tried. When it was realized that legalized whiskey had not eliminated the bootlegger, much of the argument for it was gone. In addition to that, is every county where ABC stores are operated it has been necessary to set up special law enforcement units. This strange paradox exists: The proceeds from whiskey stores are being used to pay special officers to prevent the sale of liquor by others—for "law enforcement," and because those who sell it individually are competing with the County. A State ABC Board was set up, and this year the Legislative Appropriation's Committee has shown a tendency to cut down on the money allocated for its work.

At first, there was a scramble on the part of counties that wished to go into the liquor business to hold elections, and rarely was an election "losts" to the wets, but this is no longer the case. Although the latest county to express itself was Hartford, in the proverbially "wet East," the drys won by more than two to one. None of the few Western Counties that have voted on the issue has gone wet.

N. Y. Sees Lamp Bright as Sun

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An educational exhibit, designed to portray the revolutionary changes in lighting developed in the past year, a period which electrical engineers say has brought more advances in illumination methods than any since electric lights were first introduced by Thomas A. Edison about 59 years ago, is on here at the General Electric Company Building in Lexington Avenue at Fifty-first Street, Feb. 18. The exhibit will continue until Feb. 24.

One of the features of the show is a water-cooled mercury quartz capillary lamp, popularly known as the "midget sun," which is the size of a short pencil, but which attains a brightness equal to that of the sun's surface. It is the most powerful lamp for its size ever deveolped, having a brightness of 30,000 candles a square centimeter, and producing a half-million candlepower using 1,000 watts.

Sixty lighting fixture and allied organizations have co-operated with the General Electric Company in promoting the show.

Though Breezes Blow This Clothes Pin Holds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Mich.—A new type of clothes pin which is smaller than the usual variety has been developed by Holland O. Woods of Jackson. Made of stainless steel it is bent into a clamp form, with a circular spring passing through it to give it grip on the clothes line. The harder the wind blows the tighter the metal pin grips.

Luncheon for Two, Please

Wide World

Billy Schweinsberg and 'Blackie' the Crow

When Billy eats, then "Blackie" eats, too. Here Billy is shown sharing his lunch with his "pal."

'Blackie,' the Crow, Likes to Go to School And 'Caw-Caw' a Campus Roll Call

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKEVIEW, Ill.—In this village on the shore of Lake Michigan is a crow that attends school. He hails not from Farmer Brown's distant 80 acres, but from the Bird Sanctuary in Chicago's Lincoln Park, for the erstwhile "Village" is now in the midst of the City's busy North Side. The children have named him "Blackie." Amidst the roar of the "El," the clanking of street cars, and the honks and whistles of traffic, "Blackie" fares forth to the seat of learning, in this case Le Moyne School, which some 2,000 youngsters attend. "Blackie" may be seen playing tag with the children on the playground. He is fond of perching on a pole where he flaps his wings and caws until the children troop together before him. Then, apparently discovering a better vantage point, or one more suited to his vocal and dramatic powers he will fly there, while his youthful followers race after him in great glee. Occasionally he deigns to grace the interior of the building with his presence, flapping through corridors and cawing, while a teacher briskly shuts her classroom door lest the day's work be interrupted by the shining black visitor.

One wee lass was fearful that the crow was being mistreated. Her parents, with some knowledge of the American crow, and therefore due respect for his abilities and sagacity, set her mind at rest. "Blackie" is truly a "regular fellow." He asks no quarter on the playground and is regular in attendance. Though he loves the beautiful wooded Sanctuary with its feathered folk, and the lapping of Lake Michigan's waves, he will not neglect his "schooling." For this the children are glad, for he has won a secure place in their affections.

Canal Ships Stir Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Foreign shipping trading on the Great Lakes and through the Canadian canals has developed to such an extent that it is having an adverse effect on Canadian ship owners and crews, according to reports presented at the recent annual convention here of the National Association of Marine Engineers.

An average of one or two ships a week use the canal system to the detriment of Canadian shipping, officials of the Association contend. Particularizing, they say that a Norwegian vessel comes up to Toronto and goes on to the head of the Lakes (Fort William) biweekly, and that a Netherlands firm started the first of this year to run a regular line weekly to Atlantic coastal ports in the winter and to the head of the Lakes in the summer. Officials affirm that such ships do not pay tolls, and that even such an apparently small number of cargoes as 100 a year taken from Canadian ships means a definite loss, which will be reflected in further unemployment among Canadian sailors, already a factor with which to reckon.

Since the Government cannot place a tax on these vessels, other plans to bring up the cost of operation of foreign vessels here to equal that of Canadian vessels were discussed, and a resolution requested that regulations be effected causing additional costs to foreign ships using the canals and lakes so that they prefer to transfer cargoes at the St. Lawrence deep water ports.

The Association will insist on all foreign ships carrying two chief engineers on the Great Lakes, the foreign ship's own engineer and a Canadian engineer certified for the Great Lakes.

If foreign ships cannot be regulated, it was suggested that Canadian vessels be subsidized so as to give them fair competition under the higher cost of living, wages, and general operating which obtains in Canada.

A resolution passed at the annual convention held at the same time by the Canadian Navigators' Federation asked the Federal Government to see that the Plimsoll mark or load-line law, brought into effect on the Canadian Great Lakes during the past season, be enforced.

Several changes are being requested in connection with lights at the new Ivy Lea Bridge, Collin's Landing, the Thousand Islands, and Portsmouth Landing.

Harbor Levies Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A warning of traffic diversion from eastern Canada ports because of higher charges levied by the tariff of the National Harbors Board was given in the address of W. R. Eakin, retiring President of the Shipping Federation of Canada. Early in 1938 the National Harbors Board brought into effect its new tariffs of vessels and cargo tolls for harbors of Montreal, Three Rivers, Quebec, Chicoutimi, Halifax, and Saint John, New Brunswick, he pointed out. These tariffs introduced new tonnage charges against shipping at Montreal and a substantial increase in charges at the other eastern ports. The object was to secure greater uniformity in harbor tolls at the six St. Lawrence and Atlantic harbors and to secure increased Government revenue from the operations of these harbors.

The Federation is aware that the National Harbors Board operated by the Federal Government seeks increasing revenue but, the speaker thought, the national harbors are essentially channels for attracting the movement of Canadian export and import trade, and increased levies by harbor authorities on vessels and cargo should be imposed with the utmost care, having in view the possibility of traffic diversion. He thought the heavy increases were inopportune and that the time has come to review these charges in the light of their effect on traffic routing.

Judge Assails Direct Primary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The direct primary system must be abandoned if democratic government is to be saved, according to Judge Edwin O. Lewis of Philadelphia, who addressed the recent 124th annual stockholders' meeting of the Athenaeum, ancient library here.

"The average integrity and ability in the nominees for public office has steadily fallen since the old convention method gave way to the direct choice of candidates by popular vote," Judge Lewis declared.

"While no lover of virtue, the party boss of days gone by had too much regard for the decencies and too much pride to give his backing to the thoroughly unqualified kind of men and women who have managed to ride into important office in recent years.

"One high Democratic leader told me he was ashamed and embarrassed by the necessity of electing and working with many of the candidates who obtained nomination in the upheaval of the first Roosevelt victory in Philadelphia.

"He rightfully foresaw that such material would discredit the Democrats. Popular Government fell to an all-time low in Pennsylvania because of the lack of censorship of primary candidates. The State Legislature had in its membership a large proportion of poorly educated and thoroughly irresponsible political accidents."

Motor Library Serves Rural Louisiana Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUSTON, La.—Lincoln Parish's first library on wheels is turning the rural districts, bringing library facilities to sections which have never known the service before. A bookmobile, a truck fitted with shelves containing 1,800 books, is part of the extension service which will operate from the new headquarters library here through 10 branch towns and rural communities in the parish. The central library is stocked with 5,000 volumes.

The opening of this library extension service for Lincoln Parish (County) is the first unit of a Statewide program of establishing Parish demonstration libraries. The Lincoln Parish system will be under the supervision of the Library Commission of the State.

Training Course In Democracy Is Urged for Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del. Feb. 18—A non-military service program for re-education in citizenship and self-discipline as the moral bulwark which "alone will save democracy" is proposed by the Rev. R. Ridgely Lytle, Jr., Episcopal rector, here.

Mr. Lytle urged that every boy be enlisted immediately after high school for a year's training in regional centers in the principles of democracy under a "commission of distinguished citizens in co-operation with the Government."

During the year, he said, youths would study such questions as "How the Nation and Local Communities are Governed." "Relationships Between Capital, Management and Labor," and "Community Needs." Afterward, each boy would receive a month of further training every year for several years.

"I would advocate enlisting the aid of our greatest educators, doctors, statesmen and church leaders as a patriotic duty," he added. "They seryed during the war; they will serve again."

The program, he emphasized, would "be not military, but for training and service," as designed to "go a long way toward stimulating and re-educating our people in citizenship and in developing a health and morale and discipline that would make and keep democracy safe."

Referring to the "czars" in the motion industry and in baseball, "and the many government commissions acting more or less as 'czars,'" Mr. Lytle questioned "whether we are losing our interest and faith in, and enthusiasm for, a community responsibility."

"Are we unconsciously getting 'dictator-minded' for the sake of efficiency and material prosperity?" he asked.

Tolerance should be another "weapon" given the youths in addition to knowledge of democratic principles, he said.

"It is not for us to condemn other nations from whom we differ," Mr. Lytle declared, "but it is rather to look for the good features and achievments in their efforts. Rather humbly to examine our own proud claims and practices.

"We pay lip service to democratic institutions; but are we cheerfully deluding ourselves? Do we think and talk one thing and practice another?"

Rise in Realty Taxes In New Jersey Told In Princeton Survey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 18—Property tax levies have increased each year in New Jersey since 1933, the Princeton Survey of New Jersey Finances reported Feb. 17. The 1934 total as a boost of $2,500,000 over the preceding year, while the 1938 levy represented an increase of $24,000,000 over 1933.

The Princeton experts attributed the rise to two main causes—dependence upon one major tax base to supply new demands for public money and the taxing of the same piece of property by many governmental units working without coordination.

The figures and analysis were presented as "a statement of facts carrying no recommendations at this time," but the effect, Dr. Harold W. Dodds, University President, said, "emphasizes the great financial responsibility placed upon the general property taxpayer."

The survey, being financed by Mr. and Mrs. James H. R. Cromwell, seeks improvement of the New Jersey tax structure.

Detroit Architects Win Theater Prize

NEW YORK (AP)—A design for a model community theater and fine arts center by three young Detroit architects won the $1,000 first prize Feb. 16 in a competition sponsored by the American National Theater and Academy.

The winners are Erro Saarinen, Ralph Rapson, and Frederic James, associates in the Cranbrook Academy of Art in Bloomfield Hills, a Detroit suburb.

Two New York architects won the $600 and $400 second and third prizes, and there were five $100 honorable mention awards.

The academy—a group of outstanding actors, playwrights, designers and theater enthusiasts including Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, Katharine Cornell, Maxwell Anderson and Lee Simonson—sponsored the contest "to focus the best architectural intelligence in this country on the problem of stage design so that eventually theaters beautiful in design and highly efficient in their technical features can be built throughout the country."

Michigan General Fund In 'Red' $10,212,670

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald said Feb. 17 a new survey showed the State's general fund was $10,212,670 "in the red," as of Dec. 31, 1938, but that the deficit would reach $24,976,000 by the end of the fiscal year, June 30, despite planned economies.

He addressed a message to the Legislature asking it to create a debt retirement fund. Previously, the Governor estimated the deficit as $50,000,000.

Job-Making Policy Defended By New Zealand Socialists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Abolition of unemployment has become one of the most hotly contested issues in New Zealand. The present Socialist Government avers that it has been practically eliminated. It declares that in November, 1935, just after it had come into office, the unemployment figure stood at 36,000, almost 13 per cent of the Dominion's male working force. Today, it says, there are no more than 1,000 unemployed. This gain has been effected partly by State subsidies to industry and partly by pushing ahead with public works programs.

That there has been contraction of unemployment is obvious to anyone who has visited this country. It has been due to a vigorous campaign of pump-priming. But business interests that have suffered from the high tax rate imposed by the Government in order to carry out its policy, declare that the country is paying heavily for the drop in unemployment, which they say is not so marked as the Government asserts. They maintain that the country will not be able to continue under such economic strain. They point with triumph to the announcement last Christmas that the Government paid a sum of £20,000 to 8,000 men on relief as a holiday bonus; which, the Opposition says, is the same, the size of population taken into account, as if the United States Government decided to hand over the sum of $80,000,000 to the unemployed.

Letup Charged

It is the contention of the Opposition forces that the unemployment figure would have been cut in any case by increasing prosperity, although their argument is somewhat minimized by the consideration that even in the war-time boom of 1916, with many thousands of men withdrawn from industry to serve overseas, unemployment was estimated at 6,000, the population at the time being only two-thirds of what it is today.

Another argument of the Opposition is that the Government program of legislation for the benefit of the worker has brought on a frame of mind that does not make for efficiency. Cases are cited of calls for workers remaining unanswered, although there were plenty of men on sustenance allowance and without work in the district. It is said that under a sympathetic Government the workers of New Zealand have let up, and that the 40-hour week and the two-day week end have imposed a serious burden on industry.

The Government replies that by its system of control of overseas trade and home production, it can keep business on a sound basis. It points to the vast resources of the country, which is relatively one of the wealthiest of the British Empire, and certainly production has been able to pay a heavy bill for imports up to the present.

Wages Tax Holds

The course of events will no doubt prove whether the Government can continue spending at the rate needed to keep unemployment down. It is significant that the decline in joblessness has brought no reduction in the wages tax.

In industry there is certainly a serious shortage of labor, more especially skilled work. All skilled labor is short in New Zealand and has been ever since the depression cut into the ranks of the apprentices in training.

The Government has been actively intervening in this and other labor difficulties, for the success of its policy turns largely on its ability to keep production at a normal level.

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Brandeis Defense of Jewry To Follow Book by Leaders?

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—Had Louis D. Brandeis delayed his resignation from the Supreme Court exactly a month, his action would have coincided with publication of a book devoted to a subject nearest his heart—a defense of Jewry by outstanding Governmental figures and persons prominent in American life.

While the jurist made no mention of how he proposed to spend his time in retirement, it has been reported he would associate himself with a vigorous campaign in behalf of Jewry—a move to be furthered March 13 with publication of "We Unite Against Anti-Semitism," a symposium by scores of persons including Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Robert H. Jackson, Solicitor General; Lewis E. Lawes, Warden of Sing Sing Prison; Fannie Hurst, writer, and many others.

Defends Jewry

The book, published by the League of American Writers and holding a bright view for the American system of justice, defends not only Jewry, but Democracy, which in general is held to be the major solution of the Jewish problem.

The publication is directly in line with the interests of Mr. Brandeis—who left the Supreme Court Feb. 13—the Zionist movement to establish a homeland for Jews in Palestine and attempts to partially solve the question of persecution of the Jewish race.

Striking what might be the keynote of the book is the assertion of Rockwell Kent, painter, that "the cure for anti-Semitism lies in Democracy."

Secretary Wallace says:

"We may be sure that any anti-Semistic drive in the United States is but the first move in the drive to substitute dictatorship for Democracy. Anti-Semitic organizations are in reality pro-Fascist organizations. The method of the oppressor is to point the finger of hatred at minority groups."

Mr. Jackson says, "The very composition of the American people is a defense against oppression of any minority"; that the "American aggregation of minorities is pervaded with a tradition of toleration"; and that another hope for Jews in America is "the determination of the Administration to relieve economic distress among the masses and make our economic system work."

Fannie Hurst, the author, says that with so few "frontiers left, migration today represents problems that strike at the fundamental structure of our national economic setup. Anti-Semitism must not be fanned by haphazard assimilations."

Different Remedy

Louis Bromfield, the author, however, veers from this view to say, "The Jew must help himself. I should ask the Jew to be less clannish, less orthodox. I should ask him not to huddle together with his fellows in certain quarters of town. I should ask him not to teach his children that Jews are God's chosen people. I should ask him even to marry with Gentiles. But I should ask him above all else to disperse his people."

Mr. Bromfield adds, however, that the next best solution would be "for the Jewish people to form a nation of its own."

Mr. Ickes says that the "recrudescence of anti-Semitism today in my judgment is a symptom of the decline of Democracy. Anti-Semitism is most ripe in countries where Democracy and freedom have been most thoroughly suppressed. So far as anti-Semitism has made headway in America, I think, is due to the failure of our own Democracy to meet more promptly and more adequately the economic needs of our people."

Warden Lawes says, "As head of a large penal institution, I am glad to observe that the plague of anti-Semitism has not crept into either the governing or governed bodies of Sing Sing; nor do I expect it ever will. And it is a sad commentary that such an institution should be free from the degrading influences of the anti-Semetic affliction while so-called social and civilized groups reek with the disease."

Britain Answers the Farmers

Central Press; London News Agency

Sir Reginald Dorman Smith

Britain prevented a widespread farmers' protest by naming this former President of the National Farmers' Union as Minister of Agriculture. He is directing Government farm policy along the lines of guaranteed prices or farm insurance.

Farmers on the March

British farmers decided the Government didn't care about their interests, and so they printed up some signs, stuck blades of wheat in their hats, and started to march on London, when the Government acted by appointing a farm minister to their liking.

Franco Reported Seeking Credit; Ask $10,000,000?

BURGOS, Spain, Feb. 18 (AP)—Long-term credit loans amounting to $10,000,000 were estimated Feb. 16 to be the minimum that Gen. Francisco Franco would need in financial aid should he gain a victory in the Spanish war. The Insurgents are anxious to obtain capital from Europe and the United States—wherever it is available. Informed sources said General Franco would not draw the line at any nation offering aid, be it Britain, France, Germany, or Italy.

War Bill Paid?

Meanwhile, Insurgent circles are giving out that Spain is not as badly off as has been pictured. They go so far as to say that their war bill is largely paid.

They say that foreign, largely British, interests are returning to the country. A start has been made, they say, in rebuilding demolished buildings and restoring municipal services.

General Franco is said to admit that he lacks gold and that he possesses very little foreign currency, although he will endeavor to profit by capturing territory containing most of Spain's natural resources. He has paid many bills with printing press pesetas, backed only by Insurgent confidence of victory.

The problem of reconstruction in Spain, regardless of who is victor, is generally regarded to hold prospects of being a long, expensive task.

Foreign nations, which before the outbreak of the civil war, enjoyed large interests in Spain's industries and raw material resources, and which in past months have seen these interests greatly reduced, are anxious to see Spain restored to its normal condition so that they may once again have access to Spanish markets.

Industry Returns

There is evidence already of Britain's intentions of recapturing its business with Spain.

British mining and other industrial interests were reported to be contacting the Insurgents as to future prospects. Agents of British concerns already are in Barcelona, looking after properties such as the British-owned Barcelona Traction, Light, and Power Company.

The United States has millions of dollars invested in Spain in motor car assembly plants, the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, and banking concerns.

The Insurgent chief has had available as security for borrowing, enormous stock and bond holdings of wealthy families who sympathize with his cause, and he has continued to collect the usual taxes, adding a few new ones of his own, such as the 10 per cent sales tax on everything.

The peseta is rigidly controlled. Its official value is 10 cents. Before General Franco's offensive overran Catalonia it was quoted around three cents in Paris.

Insurgent pesetas cannot be exported or imported, however. The Franco Government has recognized Government pesetas issued before the war.

The Insurgents announce that private ownership will continue, but, as in Italy and Germany, under close State control.

Hines Defense Passes Over Point Which Caused Mistrial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—After General Sessions Judge Charles C. Nott himself had repeatedly taken over the questioning of Hulon Capshaw, suspended Magistrate and a principal defense witness in the James J. Hines retrial, and denied two motions for a mistrial, the Magistrate was back in the hands of Lloyd Paul Stryker, chief defense counsel, this afternoon.

The end of the cross-examination found the Hines lawyer denouncing District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey for questions that had not only impugned his witness, he charged, but connected him with "murder and perjury," as the prosecution tried to find out why the Magistrate dismissed two policy cases against trusted aides of "Dutch" Schultz, whose policy ring operations, the State charges, had Mr. Hines' political protection as a Tammany stalwart.

Defends Witness

"Judge Capshaw has been assailed as I have never seen a witness assailed," Mr. Stryker declared. "I want to bring out the facts to show how well-founded this witness' suspicions were in dismissing those defendants."

During the morning, one of Mr. Dewey's grilling queries of the Magistrate in line with the prosecutor's charge that he had asked improper questions of the arresting officers in order to justify the dismissals brought Mr. Stryker fuming from his chair.

The District Attorney had declared that in demanding of the arresting officers in the case of "Lulu" Rosenkrantz, Schultz bodyguard, brought before him with policy operations evidence, that they produce their informant, the Magistrate "wanted to destroy the police information about the 'Dutch' Schultz banks."

"I did not," the witness replied. "They testified to facts which did not satisfy me. I asked them to get into court the man who gave them the information."

"You know, don't you," the prosecutor pressed him, "that in the underworld informants are stool pigeons, and what happened to stool pigeons who are identified? Did you want this informant murdered?"

"No!" Magistrate Capshaw shouted.

Mr. Stryker leaped forward, exclaiming to the Judge,

"Your Honor, this question is so unfair, so improper, so prejudicial, so inflammatory, that I am constrained to move for a mistrial.

"The case may turn on whether the defendant has had fair trial. The implication of that question was to connect this witness with a murder."

Get On With the Case

Judge Nott denied the motion, as he has half a dozen preceding ones, to throw out the case by defense counsel, and it was on this morning, out of the interminable disputes between counsel which characterized the entire course of the Capshaw cross-examination, that the presiding jurist asked both to "quit this constant quibbling and get on with the case."

"This jury wants to get home," he said.

In pursuit of the State's contention that Magistrate Capshaw was enlisted in the alleged Hines' conspiracy with the Schultz gang to keep its $20,000,000 combination free of molestation by courts or police that Mr. Dewey asked another question with dramatic result. This had to do with the witness' assertion at the close of court last night that he believed the defendant, "Lulu" Rosenkrantz, had entered into a "scheme" with the officers to get arrested so that he would not have to pay off the policy winnings that day.

"I suggested it as a possibility," the Magistate said. "It seemed to me there was something wrong with the testimony."

"Did you not testify yesterday that you thought the defense was in a scheme so he would not have to pay off that day?" the District Attorney pressed.

"Yes, I used the word 'thought.'"

"Did you act on that thought?" Mr. Dewey asked. "Was that part of your reason for dismissing the case?

"You did not believe the defendant was in the policy business, but you did think he had conspired with the officers so that he would not have to pay off the policy slips!" The prosecutor added with ironic emphasis.

Wordy Response

The Magistrate paused but only to reply at length:

The perjury issue arose in connection with cross-examination of the policy case involving George Klein alias George Weinberg, business manager of the Schultz combination, who was arrested with 14 other persons in a policy bank outfitted with a couting table, adding machines, and piles of policy slips. Mr. Dewey referred to Magistrate Capshaw's criticism of the arresting officers because the defendants did not say to them anything more than that they "worked" in the bank.

"Did you not know that had they testified as you kept asking them to do, they would have committed perjury?" pounded Mr. Dewey.

"I did not."

"It would have been perjury if the officers had given that testimony," Mr. Dewey continued, "and yet you are criticizing them because they didn't commit perjury."

To the witness' further defense of his reasons for disbelief in the integrity of the arresting officers in the Klein case, Mr. Dewey referred to the Magistrate's bitter complaint that the officers could not establish that the defendants did not own the policy slips found in the bank.

"Don't you know that no one who works in a policy bank owns the slips?"

"No, I don't," the Magistrate said.

"You know that ownership is no part of the crime of possession?"

"Yes."

"Yet 11 times in the record you asked whether the defendants owned these slips. You criticize these officers for unresponsive answers, yet question after question you asked was improper."

The District Attorney also battered at the Magistrate's explanation to the blue ribbon jury sitting in the retrial as to why he could not convict the defendants in the Klein case.

Magistrate Capshaw, as a witness for the defense, is fighting as well for his own place on the bench which came to him in 1929 as a part of the Tammany system of patronage then a hallmark on City affairs. He took up his position for the cross-examination behind a veil of loquacity that District Attorney Dewey was unable to penetrate until this morning, when Judge Nott increasingly joined with the prosecutor to get plain yes-and-no answers from this witness whose more than 30 years' residence in New York has left his Tennessee accent intact and whose endless drawl met every query.

Beneš Predicts Democracy Will Eventually Rule World

CHICAGO (AP)—Dr. Eduard Beneš, former President of Czecho-Slovakia, Feb. 17 envisioned four alternatives in an analysis of European affairs—peace, disintegration, revolution, and war. But ultimately, he predicted in a prepared address during his first public appearance under the auspices of the University of Chicago, the democratic spirit would triumph.

Recalling hints that democratic states had yielded in recent crises because they were not prepared, he outlined the alternatives in question form:

Does this mean that there will be resistance as soon as military preparations are complete? Does it mean that the conflict will break out then?

Can one expect that the different kinds of regime will come together, will settle their differences, develop more normal relations, and live side by side peacefully?

Or will the present disintegration continue for a number of years, and will the European nations and people continue to live in the present atmosphere of menace and political, social, and economic chaos and tension which is neither peace nor war?

Or will the present Europe fall to pieces in some great revolutionary movement gradually sweeping all its countries and states, overthrowing the present political and social regimes and unleashing revolutions, here national, there liberal, and there again Communist? Or will everything be solved at the end in a great war?

Dr. Beneš favored the theory that no European conflict would break out in the near future, but reported there had been little or no decrease in fears of a "heavy conflagration eventually."

He envisaged a "scene of possible conflict" of "gigantic proportions." He mentioned Germany's program of "so-called pacific penetration" of central and eastern European countries, and colonial problems, Italy's policy in the Mediterranean and Africa, the positions of Japan, China, and Russia, maneuvers in the Pacific and Indian oceans, and national and economic rivalries.

This may lead, he said, to a "collision of power politics."

He asserted these forces could not be harmonized unless they had a "great moral and political example."

Character Building At Home Urged To Curb Delinquency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARMEL, Calif.,—Unless concerted efforts are made to reduce juvenile delinquency through character building programs in the home and the community, the establishment of a thoroughly trained law enforcement profession in America will be of no avail.

This was the conclusion of J. L. N. Pieper, Director of the San Francisco field division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in a talk before the Carmel American Legion Auxiliary here recently.

To combat crime with its $15,000,000,000 annual loss in the United States, law enforcement must become a profession, and its officers must be thoroughly trained and backed by modern methods of communication, he asserted.

Since the world faces the "question of whether lawlessness or decency is to prevail," Mr. Pieper emphasized that it must now be realized that "crime causes chaos and builds up things which are not American."

The Federal Agent asserted that the work of America's peace officers is a part of the national defense, although it is not commonly thought of in such a way.

He emphasized that America needs a new type of law enforcement "which operates without political interference, with trained career officers, and with scientific equipment."

A Man in the News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The task of reviving British agriculture from its lowest ebb for many years has been entrusted to Sir Reginald Dorman Smith, a practical farmer, who has been promoted straight from a backbench to a key post in the Cabinet.

This is an example of the Governments' new policy of appointing experts to handle the more difficult Cabinet jobs. Another example was the choice of Lord Chatfield, a former Admiral of the Fleet and First Sea Lord, as Minister for Coordination of Defense.

Sir Reginald is a former president of the National Farmers' Union, which organization has been one of the severest critics of the Governments' recent agricultural policy, or lack of policy as they preferred to call it.

Just before Sir Reginald's appointment the former Minister of Agriculture, Mr. W. S. Morrison, had started negotiations with the N. F. U. to try and find some solution to the farmers' problems which had led them to an open revolt against the Conservative party in several constituencies. So Sir Reginald now finds himself sitting at the other side of the conference table.

His appointment actually resulted in a protest march of 4,000 East Anglian farmers through London being turned into a march of triumph. These picturesque Farmer Gileses in their land clothes, with ears of wheat in their hats, made their visit into a celebration for the new minister.

Sir Reginald also has the advantage of knowing that the Government is now fully alive to the necessity of setting agriculture on its feet again. After years of palliative methods it is understood that the new minister is to be given a very free hand for a "new deal" for farming. In his first speech as a minister he neither denied or admitted a report that he had been promised £15,000,000 for new measures.

The new Government policy is to be directed along the lines of guaranteed prices or price insurance, Sir Reginald indicated to the House of Commons. Conversations with farming interests are still proceeding.

Sir Reginald made a good impression as a speaker in his first debate from the Treasury Bench in the House of Commons. He retired from the Army to become a farmer, and has only been in Parliament for three years. He earned a political reputation last year when he visited Australia and persuaded the Dominions to agree to regulation of their exports to Britain.

Balloon and Camera Put in Service By Watchers of Winds for Fliers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Development of nocturnal wind-sounding by use of balloons, cameras, and flares, to aid transoceanic aviation, is announced by Athelstan F. Spilhaus of New York University, in a report to the Engineering Foundation.

A thin rubber balloon, a series of magnesium flares attached to the balloon by fuses and two 180-degree cameras which photograph the entire horizon and sky, is employed in the system. The method has so far been proved practical only for night readings, Professor Spilhaus said, adding that it overcomes the difficulty of taking wind observations in the upper air while a vessel is pitching and rolling at sea.

To explain the working, the fuse is lighted just before the balloon is let go. Then, as the balloon ascends, brilliant flares go off at intervals and record themselves on the camera. Later, from the record, wind velocity computations are made.

The flares explode at predetermined heights, since the rate of ascent is known to be constant. The camera shutter is opened when the balloon is released and is left open until the last flash has gone off. Set at any time interval from five seconds to one minute, the flashes are recorded as white streaks on the photographic plate. Thereafter, the computation of wind speed and direction is made as with regular theodolite observations. Because of improved methods of developing and drying photographic plates, the entire process requires but little time.

Professor Spilhaus notes that the picture taken by the cameras must be distorted, but the distortion does not affect the reading of the angles required, because it can be offset by a corresponding distortion of calibration.

"Upper air wind observations from aboard ships at sea have always presented difficulties because of the rolling of the vessel," he continues. "Under these circumstances it is not easy to stabilize a theodolite where visual observations through it are required. The 180-degree camera should be fairly simple to stabilize effectively and requires no manipulation, once the shutter is opened and the balloon, with the fuse ignited, is released."

British Ministry Loses Minor Test

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Government sustained a minor defeat in the House of Commons today when the House accepted by 145 votes to 105 the second reading of a private member's bill opposed by the Secretary for Mines, Capt. H. F. C. Crookshank.

The bill calls for payment of compensation to owners of property in coal areas which are damaged through land subsidences.

Captain Crookshank asked rejection of the bill, contending that it was unfair and too vague.

Laborites cheered and cried "resign" when the result of the voting was announced.

No question of confidence in the Government was involved, however, and there is nothing to compel Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain to resign.

Seamen Asked to Refuse To Ship Goods for Japan

WINDSOR, Ontario (CP)—Waterfront workers throughout North America were asked in a resolution by the Canadian Seamen's Union Feb. 15 to refuse to handle goods moving to or from Japan.

In another resolution, the Canadian Government was asked to declare an embargo on war material shipments to Japan.

U. C. C. Pay Basis To Shift in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New York State wage-earners were reminded Feb. 18 by Frieda S. Miller, Industrial Commissioner, that the basis for payment of unemployment insurance benefits will be changed on April 1.

This will mean, Miss Miller said, that for weeks of employment ending on or after April 1, benefit payments would be computed on the basis of earnings during the calendar year, 1938, and that payments based on 1937 earnings would end on that date.

Those who are found to have had 1938 earnings entitling them to benefits will receive them on or after April 1 for each week of unemployment, while those whose 1938 earnings were not sufficient to entitle them to benefits will be notified that their benefits based on 1937 earnings will be stopped.

Explaining that the automatic benefit revision will be made only for persons whose claims are "active," Miss Miller urged all unemployed persons whose benefit rights are exhausted prior to March 31 to file new applications for benefits on April 1 in order to claim benefits to which their 1938 earnings entitle them.

Congress Honors Frances E. Willard

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congress honored the memory of Frances E. Willard, only woman whose statue stands in the Capitol's Statuary Hall.

Tributes to the woman pioneer in education, temperance, woman suffrange and social justice came Feb. 17 from New York, her native state; Illinois, the seat of her world-wide activities; and from Senator Sheppard (D) of Texas, father of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Although Miss Willard was best known for her leadership of national and world Women's Christian Temperance Unions, Representative Caroline O'Day, (D) of New York, said she urged the eight-hour day in 1886 and that she fought for "a living wage, courts of conciliation and arbitration and social justice as opposed to greed of gain."

6,000 to Play U. S. Music In National WPA Festival

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs. Florence Kerr, Assistant Administrator of the Work Progress Administration, said Feb. 18 that more than 6,000 musicians on the Federal Music Project rolls would take part in a festival of American music Feb. 21, 22 and 23. Programs, including only works of American composers, will be presented in about a hundred communities.

Record of Week in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 18

President:

Accepted resignations of Joseph B. Keenan, Assistant Attorney General, and Wayne C. Taylor, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Named Shackelford Miller, Jr., of Kentucky, to be Federal Judge for Sixth District.

Left for two-week Caribbean cruise.

Senate:

Extended RFC to June 30, 1941.

Agreed to participate on March 4 in commemoration of 150th anniversary of first Congress.

Authorized permanent confiscation of firearms found in possession of felons.

Confirmed: James V. Allred to be Federal Judge for Southern District of Texas.

Frank A. Picard, for Michigan.

T. Alan Goldsborough for District of Columbia.

Adopted resolution of sorrow at passing of Pope Pius XI.

Confirmed nominations of members of Civil Aeronautics Authority and Maritime Labor Board made during Congressional recess.

House:

Passed, 367 to 15, May bill to strengthen Army's share of national defense forces.

Noted passing of Pope.

Approved $21,637,778 legislative appropriation for 1940.

Supreme Court:

Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis announced retirement, effective immediately.

Upheld law banning picketing of embassies.

Senators Unite To Honor Brandeis

WASHINGTON (AP)—Former Justice Louis D. Brandeis was praised Feb. 16 in the Senate Chamber where in 1916 a battle waged over his confirmation to the Supreme Court place he has just resigned.

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, recalling that Mr. Brandeis was a citizen of Massachusetts when appointed, said the Justice had given "23 years of arduous and distinguished service on the court."

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R), of Massachusetts, said Mr. Brandeis had displayed qualities "that will make possible success of democracies."

Majority Leader Alben Barkley (D), of Kentucky, called attention to Mr. Brandeis' birth in Kentucky and said he should rank "with Marshall, Taney, and Holmes as one of the greatest justices of the Supreme Court."

Chinese Youngsters See World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Emulating the literary achievement of three American children who recently wrote of their travels in Europe, two Chinese children have now given their fellow-countrymen a similar travelogue.

They are little Miss Chang Yieh-an and her younger brother, Master Chang Ping-chung, who wrote with the assistance of their mother, who was formerly professor in a Chinese university. They are the daughter and son of Chang Hsin-hai, formerly Chinese Minister at Lisbon and at Warsaw.

Leaving Shanghai in 1933, they visited not only the cities mentioned but Rome, Paris, Cairo, Berlin, Vienna and many other places before their return here in 1937.

Their first impression of Portugal was that it must be very nice because there "grapes are linked with teeth"—this being a pun on the name which is "Pu-tao" (meaning grapes) "ta" (meaning teeth).

When they reached the Red Sea they were much disappointed, for like many other children they had presumed that the water was really red. Venice was pleasant because of its gondolas, but it was Paris which charmed the most—because of its automatic elevator, on which the children rode up and down all day! In China, the "lifts" are all manned by operators because labor is cheap. Much-advertised Monte Carlo had absolutely nothing that interested the young Chinese travelers!

When Minister Chang was detailed to represent China at the International Postal Conference at Cairo, his children were much entertained at the "upside down flower pots" worn by the Egyptians as headgear. Their friends included the German delegate, whom they named "the Ya Ya Man." But on the name of another gentleman, from the Netherlands, they could not improve—it was "Hoogewooning."

The Egyptian title "pasha" puzzled the children, for it sounds like a Chinese command to "lie down," and when the attendants addressed them by that name they were at first quite offended.

Returning to Naples and Rome, they were horror-struck to attend a dinner where there was a clean-shaven father and a son growing a mustache. That offended all their Chinese ideas of what was right, and they felt that papa should try to look older and son, younger.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

A New Oratorio in Paris

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

To concert organizers the genre of the oratorio is one of the most intimidating in music. The commingling of chorus, orchestra and soloists produces a conglomerate of constraints which is generally thought disastrous. Our great symphonic societies, which are already at much pains to balance their budgets, refuse to examine any new work which is inspired by this concept of another generation. We are, therefore, compelled to admire unreservedly the courage and disinterestedness of young musicians of today who still dare to write oratorios.

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Fortunately, the radio has come forward to aid the champions of the great vocal and orchestral fresco. In this way we have been enabled to hear a notable work by M. Jacques de La Presle, entitled "L'Apocalypse de Saint Jean." Jacques de la Presle is one of the most distinguished winners of the Prix de Rome. Not yet well known to the public at large, he has already produced sound works, well composed and of excellent harmonic feeling. His orchestration is remarkable and he handles very ably the choral ensembles. "L'Apocalypse" is a work of vast scale, in three parts: "Le Trône de la Majesté divine," the "Sept Agnes et les Sept Trompettes" and the "Jérusalem nouvelle." His narrator is John the Evangelist himself. He recounts to us the visions and the revelations which he received in the famous grotto on the Isle of Patmos.

This subject, at once mysterious and allusive, is eminently musical. Only choruses and instruments could provide the décor which fits these moving, puzzling texts. Jacques de La Presle has used authoritatively and logically all the resources of color which his sonorous ensemble offers. He has been able to paint vigorous pictures, appealing to the eye as well as to the ear. A big success rewarded his courage.

The work was interpreted in eminent fashion by the orchestra of the State Radio, the Raugel choruses, and singers of the category of Germaine Martinelli, George Jouatte, Lovano and Jean Hazart.

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The Colonne concerts have celebrated a pleasing anniversary. It was 40 years ago that Jacques Thibaud, just out of the Conservatory, was called in suddenly to take the place of his master as solo violin of the Colonne concerts. Such a début was something to face, for the program of the concert included the "Prélude du Déluge," in which the solo violin plays alone a long and brilliant melody. The young musician won a notable personal success.

From that first public appearance, the young violinist compelled admiration with his delicate, luminous, and engaging sonority of tone and his slightly feminine charm. Since then, he has defended the prestige of the French instrumental school all over the world. In fact, it is between trains or steamers, so to speak, that he was able to come lately and play in the Châtelet theater, in the exact place he occupied 40 years ago, this "Prélude du Déluge," the starting point of his career. Always slim, svelte, elegant, Jacques Thibaud recaptured his enthusiastic admirers, who were happy to see that the years had not diminished his powers.

The organist of a parish church in Paris, Saint-Jean l'Evangéliste, has had a novel idea. Saint-Jean l'Evangéliste is a modern edifice built of re-enforced concrete. It possesses an excellent organ, and the organist, Monsieur Jean Vadon, is a distinguished pupil of Guilmant and of Vierné, for whom he acted for a long time as substitute at Notre-Dame. One day this organist was struck by the following thought: for centuries, two musical elements essential to religious services have been present under the same roof, the organ and the bells, and these two great voices seem to have ignored each other completely. Why not impose on the organ and the bells the same musical discipline?

He set to work at once to bring about this collaboration. The belfry of Saint-Jean l'Evangéliste contains 11 bells tuned on the D major scale exactly to the pitch of the organ. An ingenious device permits the organist to couple up the whole set of bells to his instrument by the shift of a pedal. Thus he enriches his organ with a new stop and all he needs to do is touch a key to strike the bell corresponding to the note desired.

This addition to the organ of the set of bells makes possible musical effects of a most pleasant novelty. Thus the organist can weave a picturesque polyphony around an old Christmas carol or popular hymn, the melody of which is picked out by the chimes. The device makes it possible also to give an added majesty to certain chorales by Bach, whose theme is sung by the bells while the organ envelops it with the sonority of the contrapuntal accompaniment.

It is evident that carrying this alliance to completion would call for a system of loudspeakers, letting the sound of the bells, as picked up in the belfry, flow into the church. An inverse arrangement would permit broadcasting from the bell-tower the tones of the organ blended with the peal of the bells.

A William Blake Exhibition

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

Establishing America as the Mecca for Blake enthusiasts, the first comprehensive one-man showing of his works in this country has opened at the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

The exhibition traces the many phases of William Blake's development from early pot-boilers, engravings copied after works by Morland and Hogarth, through a superb collection of his drawings, the largest ever assembled, to exquisite watercolors, tempera compositions, and a few paintings that still defy analysis, and that may harbor traces of oil, or tempera, or mastic. Now appearing on canvas, it is thought that they may originally have been painted on paper and then applied to a canvas backing.

Included is a nearly complete array of Blake's books, one of the treasures being his version of Milton, a fantastic series of volumes that Blake believed he produced at the behest of the great poet, himself, appearing in a dream and seeking thus to rectify what he had learned in Heaven was his Puritanical bias.

Blake invented his own philosophy and his own theology, although he illustrated such Biblical works as "The Book of Job." He was not, however, an illustrator in the usual acceptance of the term. His imagination was too impassioned and too original to be held down to the thoughts of others.

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Three versions of "The Book of Job" are among the finest contributions to the Blake show—the 21 watercolors from the Pierpont Morgan Library, the printed plates, and a much discussed series thought to be small water colors, possibly produced after the printed edition, and found in New Zealand in 1925.

Magnificent, also, are the water colors for the "Creation of Adam and Eve" lent by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the various items from the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, including nine fine water colors for "Paradise Lost."

But perhaps the most personal item of all is the so-called "Rosetti Manuscript," once owned by that English poet-painter. It was Blake's notebook in which he jotted sketches for his water colors and illustrations, and idea fragments for many of his poems, including bits for "Songs of Innocence and Experience," also included in the exhibition.

As a whole, the display reveals an enthusiasm for Blake in America that may be traced far back into the nineteenth century, when such collectors as the eccentric Mr. Hooper of Boston and his five daughters were acquiring with comparative ease items now of the greatest rarity.

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Although he has been recognized heretofore as poet and illustrator, this is the first time that the American public has been given adequate opportunity to study Blake as an artist; to appreciate the glowing quality of his color, its purity in the water colors, and to trace in the undefined medium that may have been mastic or tempera or a combination of various media, something of the golden light that was Rembrandt's, and something of the strength (in the two books of Urizen) that was Michelangelo's. Coupling with the flowing movement of a not so distant Renaissance, a line and drapery flow that harbors something of the classic, Blake wove his own design magic.

While there is amazing power in such single figures as "Urizen in Chains" and "Urizen in Chaos," there is force combined with delicacy and design flow of myriad figures in "The Whirlwind of Lovers," an illustration of Dante (the last copper plates ever made by Blake for an unfinished Dante series also appear), and in the exquisite water color with similar figure flow, "Queen Catherine's Dream."

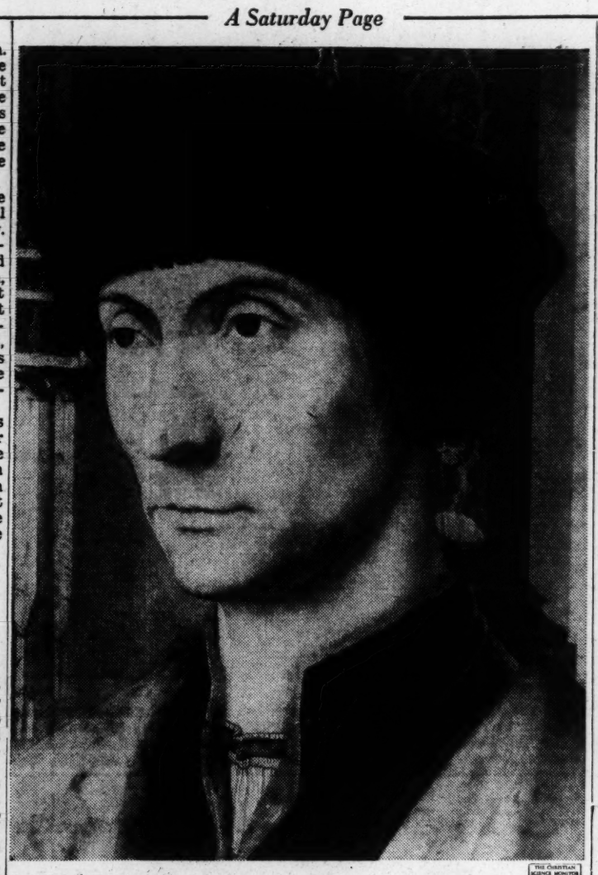
Pervading Blake's compositions are the zigzags and coils, the diagonals and steep curves that, so many years later, were to be picked up by twentieth-century Cubists and Surrealists. For from Blake's almost inexhaustible store of imaginative composition have come as many different art ideas as from Cézanne's paintings. Mexico's Orozco owes much to Blake, as does America's Rockwell Kent, although the latter's compositions, in comparison, seem wooden and static. With Blake there was a constant flow, a constant moving of forms.

Among the many different items, of which there are some 400 in the exhibition, are Blake's version of Young's "Night Thoughts" and the charmingly eighteenth-century illustrations for Mary Wollstonecraft's "Original Stories"; the cryptic "America, a Prophecy," "Jerusalem," and "Europe, a Prophecy," as well as calling cards made by Blake for various individuals.

It is, however, to the freedom of the drawings, and to the color charm of the water colors that one returns for the essence of Blake—the rare coupling of power and delicacy that gave impetus to his driving genius.

To make the exhibition possible ten museums and institutions and 37 private collections were tapped for material. The museums and institutions are the Brooklyn Museum, the Fogg Art Museum, Free Library of Philadelphia, Harvard College Library, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Pierpont Morgan Library, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Rhode Island School of Design, Wellesley College Library, and the Yale Gallery of Fine Arts.

The exhibition will remain on view to March 20.



Portrait of a Man (detail), by Jan Mostaert
Lent by the Musées Royaux des Beaux Arts, Brussels, to the Worcester-Philadelphia Exhibition of Flemish Paintings (Feb. 23-March 19).

Orchestral Novelties

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Orchestral novelties have lent special interest to recent Carnegie Hall concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony. First came Prokofieff's "Peter and the Wolf" at the "Concert Extraordinaire" given by the visiting Bostonians on the evening of Feb. 8 for the benefit of the orchestra's Pension Fund. This "Orchestral Fairy Tale for Children" made an undeniable hit, especially the charming theme associated with Peter himself. The program began (paradoxically, if you like) with Haydn's "Farewell" symphony, revived Gruenberg's "Daniel Jazz," and ended with a waltz section, offering the "Wiener Blut" and "Frühlingstimmen" waltzes of Johann Strauss, Sibelius's "Valse triste," and Ravel's "La Valse."

The orchestral performance was excellent throughout, Dr. Koussevitzky directing everything except the Gruenberg piece, which he turned over to Richard Burgin, the concertmaster. Richard Hale read the text in "Peter and the Wolf" with rare skill, and Colin O'More struggled courageously with the Gruenberg voice part. The large audience was properly pleased to find doormen and ushers dressed in the costume of Haydn's prime, as well as the members of the orchestra during the "Farewell" Symphony for which candles and candelabra had been duly assembled. Dr. Koussevitzky himself impersonated Haydn.

The Philharmonic-Symphony novelties were exhibited on the evening of Feb. 11 at a "Special Gala Concent" which was really a tribute to that versatile French musician Nadia Boulanger and her followers. Thus two of Miss Boulanger's pupils were represented by a composition each, performed for the first time in America, and one of them, the young French composer Jean Françaix (born 1912) making his American début, figured also as pianist. The absent pupil was Antoni Szalowski, a Pole, born at Warsaw in 1907. His contribution was an overture written in 1935, absolute music, without further title, a brisk, energetic, somewhat dissonant work, doubtless influenced by Stravinsky, and tinged with humor and maybe irony.

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Less of drive and cutting edge marked Mr. Françaix's Piano Concerto, in which he gave a fluent and spirited account of the solo part, but three of its four movements were no less brisk and chattering, if of a lighter, simpler gaiety. What pleased the house most, though, was the Andante, with its obvious melodic line. To conclude the program Mr. Françaix shared with Miss Boulanger the solo work in Mozart's E flat Concerto for two pianos, while John Barbirolli conducted—a performance admirable in its adjustments and keeping, if by no means the last word in Mozartean grace and elegance.

Miss Boulanger herself was the conductor (batonless, by the way) of the first half of the program, and an exceedingly efficient one. It was with pleasure, too, that you observed her easy modest demeanor, dignified without strut, totally lacking in self-consciousness. Thus she led an orchestra of men who played for her at their best through the two novelties and also the characteristic and beautiful nocturne for orchestra that Gabriel Fauré included in his incidental music to Haraucourt's comedy, "Shylock."

Nor did the contributions of the Boston Symphony and the Philharmonic-Symphony by any means end with these extraordinary occasions. On the evening of Feb. 10 Dr. Koussevitzky conducted Bruckner's Eighth Symphony (somewhat curtailed) and Ravel's arrangement of Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition" in a way that won only resounding praise, and the next afternoon he obtained no less distinguished results in a program comprising Mozart's A major Symphony, K. 201; Hindemith's "Symphonic Dances," the "Schélomo" of Ernest Bloch (who bowed his acknowledgments from a box), and again the "Pictures at an Exhibition."

The Philharmonic-Symphony program for the evening of Feb. 9, the following afternoon, and the afternoon of Feb. 12, brought forward Berlioz's "Roman Carnival" Overture, Rachmaninoff's Third Piano Concerto, and as symphony Tchaikovsky's Fifth on the first two occasions and Beethoven's "Eroica" on the last. At all these concerts John Barbirolli conducted and Walter Gieseking was the soloist. Mr. Gieseking's stupendous playing in the concerto, in spite of the myriad other things going on, has been quite the talk of the town.

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At the Metropolitan Opera House "Das Rheingold," presented for the first time this season, opened on Feb. 9 the annual matinée cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen." At a special matinee the next day Jan Kiepura returned to the company as Rodolfo in "La Bohème," with Grace Moore as Mimi. That evening there was a revival of "Thaïs," after 13 seasons of disuse, which brought back Armand Tokatyan in his former role of Nicias, besides furnishing New York its first experience of the Thaïs of Helen Jepson and the Athanaël of John Charles Thomas.

There is no good reason for dwelling at length on this "Rheingold," doubtless the poorest production accorded the fore-evening of the "Ring" at the Metropolitan in many years. The best of it was the wide-awake energy of Erich Leinsdorf's conducting, the well-wrought impersonation of Loge by René Maison, and Adolf Vogel's musicianly declamation as Alberich. In "La Bohème" Mr. Kiepura was more artistic in the use of his fine voice and more discreet as actor than has sometimes been the case, and Mme. Moore gave agreeable proof of progress in her art.

The renewed attention to Massenet's Alexandrian opera, which deserves attention only when a Mary Garden and a Maurice Renaud are on hand to fill the leading roles, seemed a vain expenditure, though Mr. Thomas sang well and in correct French and toward the end acted with surprising effectiveness, and Mme. Jepson was pleasing to the eye and sang prettily. Oddly enough it was the performance of a relatively small part, Mr. Tokatyan's Nicias, that supplied the evening with its outstanding feature. One is inevitably curious as to how long "Thaïs" will remain on the active list with only Nicias to impart conspicuous vitality.

Design for Entertainment

By Harold Hobson

London

Some months ago Mr. Eric Maschwitz's "Paprika," a spectacular entertainment in which the heir to an English dukedom pursued romance in Hungary, met with sharp dismissal at His Majesty's Theater. Mr. Maschwitz has now rewritten his play, entitled it "The Magyar Melody," and given it a new star in the person of Miss Binnie Hale. At His Majesty's this refurbished piece is currently seeking the favors of the town. If it gets them, it will fare better than most spectacular shows have done in London in the recent past.

Simplicity is said to be a characteristic of great art; the story of "The Magyar Melody" is very simple indeed. A young Englishman, Herriot (Mr. Roger Treville) of musical tastes and distinguished ancestry, falls in love with a Hungarian village girl who scores a triumph in his operetta. Her wicked admirer, the local Count (Mr. Arthur Margetson), endeavors to make the first performance a failure by means of a claque in the gallery, but is foiled by the timely arrival of the Empress, who in her youth had been in love with Herriot's uncle. That is really all there is to the story.

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As in most plays at His Majesty's, it is on the scenic aspect of the entertainment that the producers build their highest hopes. In this respect the piece is good, but not outstanding. The party at Count Ferenc's, which Miss Hale and Mr. Treville attend after their success, is a pleasant essay in various shades of gray; and the turbulent scene in the theater gallery, lit with the sort of illumination which used to be reserved for the mob in plays about the French Revolution, is vigorously handled, while there is an agreeable if conventional gaiety in the village celebrations, the dancing and chatter, which attend a visit of the Empress.

These efforts after scenic splendor are in an honorable tradition on the English stage, but in late years spectacular entertainments on the London stage have encountered an indifferent reception. Not for half a decade has Drury Lane—the chief home of such things—had a genuine success in this line.

One difficulty is that often the spectacle is not matched by the book. "The Magyar Melody," we fear, is no exception.

Mr. Noel Coward's "Design for Living," now at the Haymarket Theater, is the sort of play that has provoked almost continual controversy in England during the last 250 years. It laughs at morals, and then uneasily argues against them. It makes the unsound people clever, and the sound people dull. It jeers at marriage, and conventions, and constraint, and respectability. Playgoers who can enjoy the Restoration drama of Congreve and Wycherley, in a mood of complete divorce from actuality, will revel in its wit, its brilliance, and the splendor of its production; others will deplore, with Jeremy Collier and Lord Macaulay and William Archer, that such things ever reach the public stage.

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Mr. Coward still remains, as he was 15 years ago, the unchallenged leader of the younger English dramatists. That is at once his chief praise and his greatest condemnation. He has neither belied his early promise, nor fulfilled it. The London production of "Design for Living" had been delayed for two years or more, because Mr. Coward could not get the cast he desired until now. The players are Miss Diana Wynyard, Mr. Rex Harrison, and Mr. Anton Walbrook.

Of the three chief players, Mr. Harrison is the most satisfactory. Tall and slim, he moves about the stage with the grace and decision he shows in the speaking of Mr. Coward's lines; Miss Wynyard plays with a breathtaking beauty of tone and gesture that is entirely alien to her part, and misses its comedy, whilst Mr. Walbrook's comparative unacquaintance with the English language is an obstacle that all his skill is not able to surmount.

Philharmonic Tour Next Year Planned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—The New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society will make a two-weeks tour of the Middle West and Canada next season. The tour will take in Baltimore Md.; Washington, D. C.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Toledo, Ohio; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Chicago; Ann Arbor, Mich.; Columbus, Ohio; Utica, N. Y.; Toronto, Hamilton, and Ottawa, Ont.

American Water Colors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Now and then it is someone's inspiration that old and modern art should be tossed into the arena together and left to fight it out with the public as judges. Something like this has been done by the traditionally conservative Macbeth Gallery, which is holding a show of American water colors of the past 60 years. It is a lively conglomeration, and the general verdict has been highly complimentary. The only drawback is that it collides unwittingly with a large exhibition of the combined American Water Color Society and the New York Water Color Club. Being lively and provocative, whereas the big annual is perhaps only to be favored with liveliness, it somewhat takes the wind out of the sails of the venerable competitor.

Still, a good show is a good show, and the fact that old masters and moderns can be made to line up in any kind of logical development is reassuring. Certainly it is unusual to have a show of watercolors start out with Inness, La Farge and Homer and end with Millard Sheets, Ogden Pleissner, Reginald Marsh and John Marin. But that is the way it runs, to the total of some 50 exhibits.

Water color has come a long way since Wyant and John La Farge and the rest of the early galaxy of water colorists. Following the precedent of the English school, they used the medium with deliberation, elaborating in detail carefully drawn sketches of the objects they wished to present. It was not until Winslow Homer in fact that what we know as the direct method of water color painting began to be conspicuously recognized, and for many years even that master's brilliant methods failed to sway the traditionalists from their painstaking course.

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Water colors such as the "Bead Stringer" of Robert Blum and the "Pre-Raphaelite" figure of "Autumn" by Edwin A. Abbey, the illustrator, are quiet and unpretentious, having a charm fragrant with the aroma of other years. Both exhibits might have coincided in one of the historical water color shows of the eighteen eighties, when, as the catalogue points out, water colors were really popular. About the same time, Alexander H. Wyant, a pillar of realism in landscape painting, produced his charming study, "The Swale," and Inness his poetic "Landscape With Lake." The show embraces, too, the impressionists, such as Robinson, Weir and Hassam, who continue the traditional pattern with subtle variations.

The great change is marked in the show by the achievements of Homer and Sargent, the real precursors of the modern school of water color painting. It is not clear where they received the initial impetus for their vivid flights of power and virtuosity, but Homer's eminence may be justly rated by at least one fine water color, the powerful "Palm Tree, Bahamas," and that of Sargent by a handsome landscape of trees which, if less merely brilliant than customary, suggests a fine emotional feeling.

The men of today, if they learned much from the Homer-Sargent tradition—much more about color and pure technique than the more remote traditionalists knew—have evolved for the most part an almost wholly new brand of water color. It comes to its ultimate stylistic category in the show in John Marin's vivid seapiece, in which abstract synthesis takes the place of the more strictly representational process. Striking exhibits in the modern group include the "Guide's House" by Ogden Pleissner, the poetic and lyrical "Tauhl" of Millard Sheets, and the handsomely painted, low-keyed "Martinsville Lobstermen" by Andrew Wyeth—three artists who may be accounted among the most proficient of the new generation.

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The water color annual at the Fine Arts Building is much more extensive, including nearly 400 water colors by almost as many artists, who, though the majority are known throughout the East, include many from other parts of the country. Several members have contributed work from as far as Honolulu, Switzerland and England. The eminent British water colorist Russell Flint has sent one of his latest works, a scene of ballet dancers.

A notable factor is the elimination this year of oversized water colors, following the tendency of artists in other years to contribute work scaled to proportions which put many of the contributors at a relative disadvantage. While the hanging thus results in a more balanced effect, the size of the exhibition has been increased perceptibly.

Of the general character of the show it need only be added that it maintains its customary high technical standard with much spirited and sparkling achievement. That in itself is high tribute. C. B.

Contemporary Midland Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Eng.

Indicative of a new policy in the conduct of civic art galleries in Britain is the exhibition of work by contemporary Midland artists at Birmingham Art Gallery.

The regional scope of this exhibition was a radius of 50 miles round Birmingham, and thus it included a considerable portion of central England.

Nearly 1200 paintings and drawings were submitted, but room could be found for only 350. Widely-known artists figure prominently, but a remarkable feature is the great amount of work by newcomers whose contributions are of an exceptionally high order in technical accomplishment and in the imaginative approach to art.

Exhibits cover nearly every kind of pictorial art from medieval romanticism (though this is little in evidence) to mural decorations in the modern manner, wherein the aesthetic emotion undergoes an intellectual synthesis. Many attractive landscapes, seascapes, and portraits in oil are to be seen, but an equally strong section is that devoted to water colors, mainly landscapes.

Here the early English water color tradition is seen to survive in the modified forms natural to the time, and it is to be expected that this tradition, which is historically the one department in English pictorial art that has never been rivalled by the work of Continental schools, should continue most vitally in the provinces, where the qualities of English landscape are seen at their best.

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The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day serves as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

American Boy Glad to Be Out of Pro Game—Chess Problems—Crescent City Open

Jeremiah Happy Coaching College Hockey

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Glad to be out of pro hockey, but still of the belief that he might have continued longer and played under different conditions, is the opinion of Eddie Jeremiah, Dartmouth hockey coach. Jeremiah coached Dartmouth to the Quadrangular Hockey League championship last year and has practically won the title again this year.

Every so often he gets an opportunity to watch a pro game and each occasion brings back memories. Eddie began his hockey activity at Somerville High, continued at Hebron Academy, and gained prominent recognition while at Dartmouth. At Hebron he played on the team with Danny McFayden, pitcher for the Bees.

In professional hockey Jeremiah had a whirl with New York Americans in the National Hockey League, New Haven, Philadelphia and the Bruin Cubs in the Canadian-American Hockey League and finished a short hectic career of ups and downs with Cleveland in the International League.

Received Scant Attention

Like so many other American born and bred players, the professional hockey road, almost entirely monopolized by Canadians, was rough and rocky. Although short of stature and weighing only 160 odd pounds the Somerville boy did pretty well as a defenseman. His work at New Haven earned him a chance with Americans, but in those days players came and went from Amerks as often as ants in a hill.

He was stuck on the forward line and played center. While he would like to have gone back to defense he was given little time and never approached the stardom stage. His stay with the Bruin Cubs was equally brief for the local minor league club during Jeremiah's stay was loaded with defensemen. He had good seasons with New Haven and Philadelphia, but a falling out with Herb Gardiner abruptly terminated his Philly stay.

While coaching at Hebron, after abandoning the pro hopes, Eddie received a wire from Cleveland to finish the season there. He rekindled his hopes and wound up the season playing defense in something like 18 games in 27 days. When the last puck had been fired and he took off his skates he decided pro hockey was a career, but he could do better elsewhere.

Wide World

Eddie Jeremiah

During his playing days he always pleaded with managers to permit him to play defense. Because of his short stature and lack of weight the managers for the most part were reluctant to let him. At that time he thought legislation was against him for defense but today, from the coaching angle, he can understand why the little man on defense is the exception.

"The one thing those managers did not realize," said Eddie, "is that, while small, I was solid and tough." His final decision to abandon professional hockey as a player was influenced by a Boston newspaperman's advice. He went back to coaching at Hebron, then took over the Boston Olympics and through the late George V. Brown received the Dartmouth opportunity.

Today he is a favorite among the coaching element in the Hills of Hanover and is happier helping youngsters to enjoy sport than he could have been continuing to meet the disappointments of professional hockey.

U. S. Rinks Lead In Utica Curling

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 18 (AP)—United States rinks took a 46-34 lead last night in their first three Gordon medal curling matches with Canadian rinks.

The United States won all three matches last night. Utica No. 3, skipped by Robert L. Davies, defeated Caledonia of Montreal, skipped by J. F. Roy, 19-11. Mahopac of New York City, skipped by A. F. Jung, defeated Heather No. 1 of Montreal, skipped by W. P. Hutchinson, 15-14. The Country Club No. 3 of Brookline, Mass., defeated Heather No. 2 of Montreal, 12-9.

Earlier, the Utica Curling Club won the coveted Munson Shield for the seventh-straight year.

Putting Is Vital Factor In New Orleans Golf Play

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 18 (AP)—Golf's professional forces, fighting it out nearly every week for those checks, mince no words about what part of the game brings the payoff reward.

It's the same tale from all of them—"putting."

The trusty putting blade of tall Henry Picard of Hershey, Pa., got him out in front today through 36 holes of the 72-hole argument for the top $2,000 of the $10,000 Crescent City open.

Picard, one of the big money winners in the game, played with Gene Sarazen, the Connecticut squire, yesterday when he reeled off a neat 69, three under par, to take the lead at the halfway mark with 141 blows.

While Picard was putting together nines of 33-36 to take a one-stroke lead over the field entering the last 36 holes, Sammy Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., ran into "putter trouble" that cost him a chance to go up to the front.

After matching Picard's outgoing 33, four under par, Snead took 38 blows in the stretch to wind up in a tie with three others for seventh place with 145.

Slugger Jimmy Thomson of Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., and young Chandler Harper of Portsmouth, Va., got down their share of putts to reach the halfway station with 142s, just a stroke back of Picard.

The prize performance of the two opening rounds came from Harry Nettelbladt, slender, red-faced professional from Framingham, Mass.

Nettelbladt breezed around the wind-swept course in 67 strokes to equal the layout's record held jointly by Johnny Revolta of Evanston, Ill., and Sammy Byrd, the former major league baseball star from Philadelphia. Despite a first-round of 76, he was tied for fourth place with Ralph Guldahl of Madison, N. J., the National Open Champion, at 143, two strokes back of the leader.

Just back of the open champion and Nettelbladt came another young pro, Zell Eaton of Oklahoma City, Okla., who posted a pair of 72s. In the bracket of 145 were Snead, Lloyd Mangrum of Los Angeles, Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester, Mass., and W. A. Stackhouse of Sequin, Texas.

Ottawa Ski Club Wins Kate Smith Class B Trophy

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 18 (AP)—The Ottawa, Ont., Ski Club held today the Kate Smith Trophy for Class B women skiers, won in the final event of the Lake Placid Club's invitation tournament.

Isabel Ryan, slight Ottawa contestant, took the downhill competition over the 1,500-foot Scotts Cobble run yesterday in 25s. to annex the individual crown and give her team the title.

The slalom, originally combined with the downhill, was cancelled because of what officials said was dangerous going for Class B entrants.

The next five in the downhill competition, in order, were Anita Rand, Lake Placid Ski Club; Betty Fournier, Norland Ski Club, Ottawa; Patricia Dennis, Ottawa Ski Club and Betty Peterson, Schenectady, N. Y., Winter Sports Club, tied for fourth, and Millie Beley, Ottawa.

Finishing second to the Ottawa Club in the team standings were the Sno Birds of Lake Placid, followed by Lisgar Institute, Ottawa, and the Ottawa School of Commerce.

College Hockey

McGill 5, Queen's 4.
Yale 2, Harvard 2.
Baltimore 4, Atlantic City 3.

New Penn State Teams Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Penna.—Three of the newest sports on Pennsylvania State's extensive intercollegiate program—swimming, gymnastics, and fencing—are represented this season by Nittany Lion teams which are well among the eastern leaders.

The gym team recently scored its first major victory in this sport since it was organized here in 1931. The Lions won from Princeton, one of the leading eastern teams. This year, for the first time, Penn State has a full time gymnastic coach in Gene Wettstone, former Big Ten champion from the University of Iowa.

Wettstone has made notable progress with his inexperienced squad. The Lions made a fine showing against Navy, and then took all but one first place in the Princeton meet. In Ray Runkle, of Pottsville, State has an all-round performer who ranks with the best.

Competing against many of the strongest eastern swimming teams, the Penn State natators have been able to break even in victories and defeats since the sport was put on an intercollegiate basis four years ago. The swimming team is coached by Bob Galbraith, former Rutgers star, assisted this year by Bill Gaskill, another former Rutgers athlete.

Dropping their opening meet to Pennsylvania, the swimmers then captured five victories in a row from Carnegie Tech, West Chester Teachers, Temple, Toronto, and Syracuse. Difficult meets remain on the schedule with Pittsburgh, Cornell, and Rutgers.

Fencing was organized at Penn State in 1934 and since that time the Lion swordsmen have won 13 in 19 meets. The current team is coached by Harry Krutter, a graduate of M. I. T. The fencers won their first and only meet of the present campaign against Pennsylvania.

Invitations Mailed For Penn Relays

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Invitations to compete in the 45th annual University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival April 28 and 29 have been mailed to 952 colleges, preparatory schools and high schools, H. Jamison Swarts, Carnival Manager, announced.

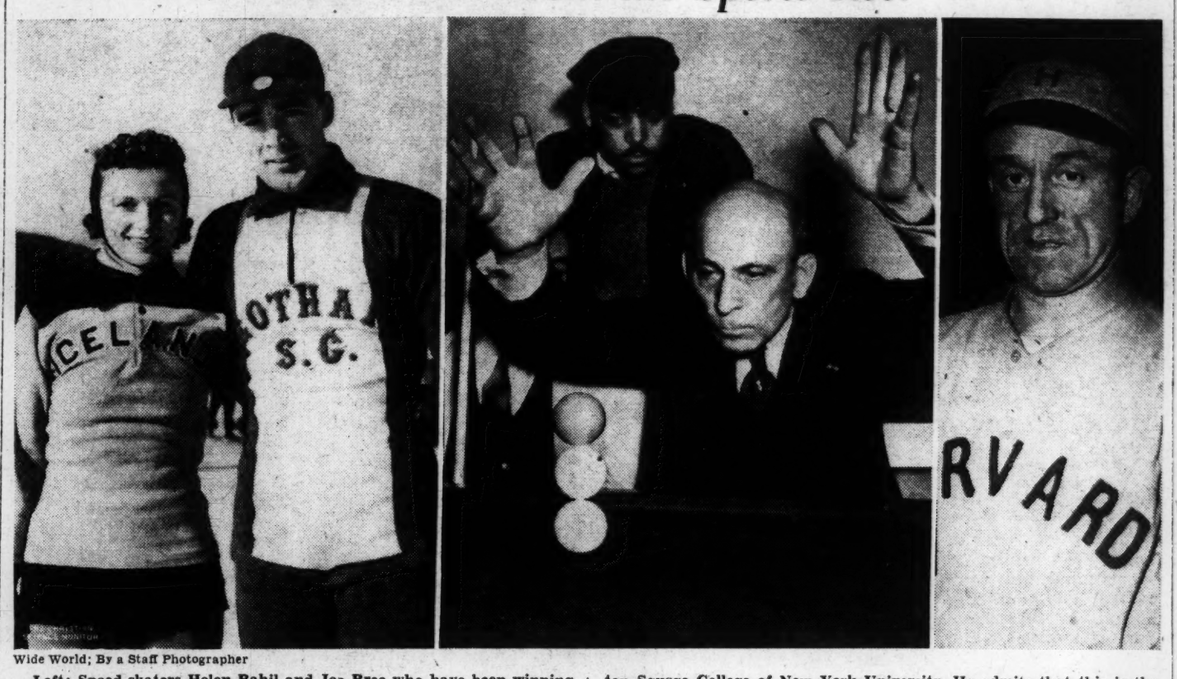
In addition to the regular program of championship relays and track and field contests one or two special events for some of America's outstanding trackmen will be presented during the two-day competition, Swarts said.

The invitations went to 246 colleges, 562 high schools and 144 preparatory schools in every section of the nation. High and preparatory schools were asked to enter only those teams able to run the medley relay in at least 8:20, the two-mile relay in 8:30 and the quarter-mile relay in 45s.

Eight to Go

NEW YORK (AP)—The list of unsigned New York Yankee players has been sliced to eight as the signed contracts of Charles (Red) Ruffing, veteran hurler, and Atley Donald, rookie pitcher from the Newark farm, were received by Ed Barrow. Donald won 16 and lost 7 for Newark last year.

News Shots From the Sports Reel



Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

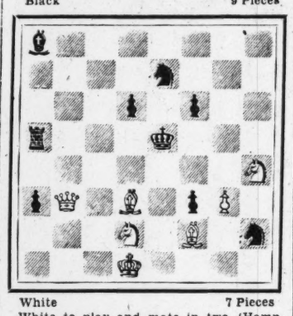
Left: Speed skaters Helen Bahil and Joe Bree who have been winning Eastern outdoor titles. Center: Charlie Peterson of St. Louis, fancy billiard shot champion, after trying for two hours, balanced three billiard balls atop one another on a table during an exhibition at the Washington Square College of New York University. He admits that this is the only photograph ever made of him successfully performing this trick. Right: Floyd Stahl, Harvard's baseball coach.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Feb. 18, 1939
Problem No. 2,115
By William B. Rice

Black 9 Pieces

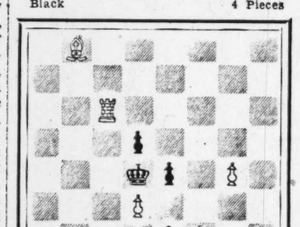


White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two (Hampshire Post, Jan. 3, 1913.)

Problem No. 2,116
By Ben S. Walsh

Black 4 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and win. (What not to do for Black in the Danish Gambit!)

Flohr Wins Russian Tournament

Keres, Flohr, and Reshevsky returned to Russia with Botwinnik following the AVRO tournament. Shortly after a tournament with the leading Soviet experts, with the exception of Botwinnik, was arranged. This resulted in a smashing triumph for Flohr, who lead his seventeen rivals by a point and a half with 12-5. This was amazing in view of his poor showing in the AVRO tournament, where Keres, who was twelfth and scored only 8-9 in Russia, shared first honors with Fine.

Flohr's score in the AVRO tournament may be explained perhaps when it is pointed out that recent political developments in Czechoslovakia robbed him of his previous popularity as the country's contender for world championship honors and he was in disfavor in Russia because he had been a protege of Krylenko, who fell from his high position.

Second to Flohr was Reshevsky, with 10½-6½, closely followed by Lilienthal, Loewenfisch, Makagono and Ragosin, with 10-7.

Keres, with four losses and only three wins, disappointed his many friends, was obviously out of form. Fine, when asked to explain his success in the AVRO tournament, gave as one possible reason his absence for a considerable time from tiring competition. Keres should take heed if he wishes to emerge as a successful challenger for the world's championship.

Margate 1939

According to Chess, the English periodical, the Margate tournament will take place from April 12 to 21, with Capablanca and Keres among the contestants. Botwinnik, Flohr and Simonson, of New York, may also participate.

Euwe's "From My Games"

Dr. Max Euwe former champion of the world, Amsterdam school teacher, is one of our finest annotators and a great teacher of the game. For this reason his selection of his best games, and his comments on them must find a place in every up-to-date chess library, along side Alekhine's "My Best Games", Reti's "Masters of the Chessboard" and Rubinstein's "Best Games."

This collection is a result of Fred Reinfeld's suggestion, and Mr. Reinfeld provides introductory remarks for each of the seventy-five games. In these, Dr. Euwe writes in the Preface, he "admirably summarizes the salient points of the game, and the more important aspects from which it may be studied." Mr. Reinfeld also translates the annotations.

Those who have followed Dr. Euwe's career know him to be a credit to the game in every way. His sportsmanship has always been above reproach, and he is possessed of an innate modesty quite uncharacteristic of the chess great that has made him popular both as writer and player. The closing sentence of his preface: "I hope this work may have a favorable reception, and any criticism or comment will be gratefully received" is a heart-warming manifestation.

Harcourt, Brace and Company are the publishers of this excellent book, which contains 235 pages and lists for $2.75.

This game from the recent Russian tournament played in Leningrad and Moscow shows Keres complicating the Black side of a Ruy Lopez only to find that his Russian opponent gradually got the superior game, and never relaxed his grip.

Ruy Lopez

Ragosin White	Keres Black	Ragosin White	Keres Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	24 Q-B4	Q-Q4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	25 QxQ	PxQ
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	26 BxP	R-Q
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	27 B-QB4	KtxP
5 Castles	B-K2	28 K-Kt2	QR-R
6 R-K	P-QKt4	29 R-Q	Kt-B4
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	30 RxRch	BxR
8 P-B3	Castles	31 B-Kt6	B-B3
9 P-QR4	P-Kt5	32 B-Q5	R-QKt
10 P-Q4	KPxP	33 RxQKtP	P-Kt3
11 PxQP	B-Kt5	34 B-B4	Kt-R5ch
12 B-Kt3	P-Q4	35 K-R3	KxP
13 P-K5	Kt-K5	36 B-Q4(a)	R-KB
14 P-R5	Kt-R2	37 R-Kt8	K-Kt2
15 QKt-Q2	K-R	38 RxR	KtxB
16 B-KB4	P-KB4	39 R-QR8	Kt-B4
17 PxPep	BxP	40 R-R7ch	K-R3
18 KtxKt	PxKt	41 P-Kt3	B-Q5
19 RxP	BxKt	42 RxP	BxP
20 PxB	Kt-Kt4	43 R-K6	K-Kt4
21 B-K3	R-K	44 P-Kt4	Resigns
22 R-Kt4	P-B3		
23 Q-Q3	R-R2		

(a) The beginning of the end!

White 6 Pieces

(Composed in the 19th century. This has the characteristic one outstanding variation.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2113. Q-Kt7
No. 2114. 1. Q-B4 BxQ
2. Kt-K4ch
1. K-K4
2. Q-Q5ch
1. P-Kt6
2. Q-Q5ch

No. 2107. A White Pawn at White's QR5 is needed to make this sound.

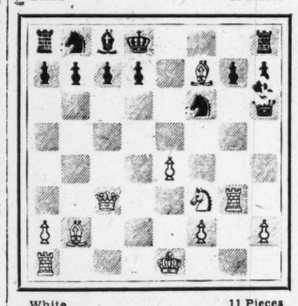
End-Game No. 446. Black wins: 1 . . . Kt-Kt6ch (Black); 2 PxKt, PxPch; 3 K-Kt, Kt-B7; 4 RxKt, R-R8ch; 5 KxR, PxP and wins.

End-Game

The position below is the conclusion to one of the traps pointed out in Znosko-Borovsky's "Traps on the Chessboard," the American edition of which is published by David McKay, Philadelphia. The work developed from Grieg's "Pitfalls of the Chessboard," which the author was asked to bring up-to-date. The subtitle: "Dangers in the Opening" indicates the value to the student of this carefully written mass of informative analysis. The list price is $1.50.

End-Game No. 447

Black 13 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and win. (What not to do for Black in the Danish Gambit!)

Players Signed

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Phillies have signed Pinkey Whitney, veteran third sacker, and Jim Henry, rookie pitcher, for the coming season. The Athletics have signed Nick Etten, rookie first baseman.

And Talking of . . . Olympics

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A Few Words About the Organizers

LONDON—The greatest satisfaction is felt in Helsingfors, so I learn, at the decision of the United States to take part in every possible event at the 1940 Olympic Games, which Finland is so busily organizing at the present time. This decision was conveyed in a letter received from Mr. F. W. Rubien, Secretary of the American Olympic Committee, by Jukka Rangell, Chairman of the Organizing Committee.

Like most of the people connected with the big enterprise now in hand, Rangell is a man of long practical experience in sport. Dating back to a time when sport in Finland was anything but the national habit that it is today, Rangell's scholastic authorities had no time for athletics and would not allow him to take part in public competition. One day he eluded their vigilance, however, travelled to Turku, where the Finnish championships were being held, took part in the hop, step and jump, set up a new Finnish record and then went back to school. As his teachers did not read the sporting columns of the Press, they never knew that one of Finland's athletic heroes was their 18-year old Rangell, of the class-room. Rangell is now a Director of the Bank of Finland.

Twice Champion

Another prominent member of the Organizing Committee is Urho Kekkonen. And last summer he gave the inhabitants of Kuopio the exceedingly unusual experience of seeing a Cabinet Minister leaping around the place in shorts. He is the Minister of the Interior. And twice he has been champion of Finland for the running his jump.

One of the most complex aspects of organizing modern Olympic Games is the disposal of tickets, and over this work presides in the present instance Lieut. S. O. Lindgren. He has several times been a world champion in shooting.

Right down to the youngest typist, it would seem, the organizers of the 1940 Olympics are practical sports folk, and they are resolved to make the forthcoming festival absolutely one of the smoothest-running in the series which has brought Finland so much athletic distinction since 1912. That was the year in which Finland came into her own as an athletic nation. Since then successful Olympic participation has been to the Finns almost a matter of duty to the State, discharged with all the patriotic intensity and thoroughness that are a part of the national character.

69 Gold Medals

The Finns are able to draw upon a population of only about 3,500,000, but it is figured that in the games they have enjoyed, proportionately, about 80 per cent greater success per million citizens than the United States. Since first taking part in the Olympics in 1908, Finland has collected 69 gold medals for first places; 66 silver for seconds and 69 bronze for thirds. The bulk of these awards being for distance running, in which Finns hold nine of the world's records, field events—throwing the javelin, especially—wrestling and winter sports.

All along, it has been Finland's great ambition to act as host at an Olympic celebration, and the first opportunity came when the Japanese felt themselves obliged, for political reasons, to give up the task entrusted to them of putting on the Olympics next year at Tokyo. Altogether, sixty nations have been invited to compete at Helsingfors, July 20 to Aug. 4, and the way the acceptances are rolling in is most encouraging.

Sporting Around the Hub

Doris Brennan of the Olneyville Boys Club Auxiliary swam to a New England record at the Brookline W. S. A. meet last night. She stroked four lengths of the Brookline tank in 1m. 15.4s. for the N. E. A. A. A. U. senior 100-yard backstroke title. Rena Carson of the Brockton Y. W. C. A. won the junior 50-yard freestyle.

♦ ♦ ♦

Wayne Schell retained his state badminton title last night defeating George Harris 15-12, 10-15, 15-7 at the Badminton and Tennis Club. Mary Whittemore retained her state title defeating Ellano Petri, 12-9, 11-3. Miss Whittemore teamed with Mrs. T. Hale Ham to win the doubles, 15-2, 17-4, over Mrs. Whitefield Painter and Mrs. William Faversham, Jr. Don and Phil Richardson won the men's doubles 15-9, 15-12; Brooks Crosby and Don McCallum won the veteran's doubles 15-8 and 15-10; and Harriet Nichols and Harold Seavey won the mixed doubles 18-15, 15-13.

♦ ♦ ♦

Bowdoin stayed in the running for the N. E. Intercollegiate hockey title last night at the Boston Arena by defeating Northeastern 5 to 3 while Colby defeated M. I. T. in the other half of a doubleheader 3 to 1 . . . Mount St. Charles defeated the Boston All-Stars sextet at Providence last night, 6 to 3 . . . Eddie Shore probably will not play in Detroit tomorrow night due to an injury in the Canadien game Thursday . . . He is expected to play here against Chicago, Tuesday . . . Tech's court team was subdued at Brown last night, 57-24.

♦ ♦ ♦

With Harvard out of the running for the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League crown, and facing further embarrassment tonight in the Cornell game at Cambridge, Coach Wes Fesler can direct his routine with eyes on next season. Of the so-called regulars, only Fred Heckel and Capt. Ulysses Lupien will be missing when the Crimson shooters assemble next fall. Back for further duty under the Fesler system will be Charley Lutz, Sam White, Chet Legg, Homer Peabody and James, all seasoned performers.

♦ ♦ ♦

One week from tomorrow the Red Sox official party rolls out of the South Station toward Florida; the following morning the Bees make their start—but with new talent, new enthusiasm and the usual preseason optimism. What does the future hold for them?

The Bees practically dominated the trading market this winter in an effort to strengthen their offense. They did this with little sacrifice on the defensive side. The Red Sox gave up a portion of their famed batting attack for mound assistance. Only time can reveal the effects of these changes.

♦ ♦ ♦

Now that the pressure of their long winning streak has been broken, the Rhode Island State Rams can enter tonight's basketball game with Northeastern with nothing in view but the game. Husky followers in these parts will watch with interest the duel between Chet Jaworski, Fred Conley, and Fred Keaney of Rhode Island and Bob Gurney, Bob Toucey, and Tom Gleason of Northeastern. These six men rank high in New England scoring lists.

♦ ♦ ♦

Boston University and Boston College, and M. I. T. and Bowdoin furnish the hockey double-header at the Arena tonight. The Polar Bears will be favored to take the Engineers, but the Terrier-Eagle affair is a toss-up. On the basis of recent games, however, Boston College rules a slight favorite to even the series with B. U.

♦ ♦ ♦

Harvard swims its second Intercollegiate League meet at Annapolis against Navy tonight. The Crimson won its first against Penn last Saturday, while Navy was losing its first to Princeton. Capt. Rusty Greenhood of Harvard will meet his stiffest competition of the year from Ed Gibson, Navy's crack diver.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Boston Olympics will set out tonight against the St. John Beavers in quest of a better record in exhibition games than they made in Provincial Hockey League play. They have picked a tough team to start with, however, for the Beavers are considered by Maritime hockey experts to be the best team in those Provinces. The two teams will play a second game tomorrow afternoon.

English Girls Win

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 18 (AP)—Two English tennis stars, Peggy Scriven and Mary Hardwick, defeated rivals from the United States Thursday in the Northern Championships at Montego Bay. Miss Scriven beat Katharine Winthrop of Boston, 6—1, 6—1, and Miss Hardwick defeated Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Brookline, Mass., 6—1, 8—6.

Lehigh Athletic Director Resigns

BETHLEHEM, Pa. (AP)—Resignation of Col. Nelson A. Kellogg as Lehigh University Director of Athletics and Physical Education has been announced by President C. C. Williams. Kellogg will quit at the close of the academic year.

Paul Short, Assistant Director of Athletics, will take over Colonel Kellogg's duties until a successor is elected. Colonel Kellogg came to Lehigh six years ago from Purdue University where he served 14 years as Director of Athletics.

A graduate of the University of Michigan in 1904, he was a member of the University of Iowa, Northern Illinois State Normal and Marion, Ala., Military faculties before going to Purdue.

He is President of the Middle Atlantic Athletic Conference and a director of the Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association.

Duckpin Record

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Feb. 18 (AP)—Mike Bogino of Avon and Bill Tato of Waterbury held yesterday a new world's five-game set duckpin bowling record in doubles with a score of 1,388—four pins better than the best previous mark of 1,384.

The record was announced by George L. Iseman of Washington, D. C., secretary of the National Duckpin Congress, following a contest between the Connecticut Blue Ribbons and the Washington Regal Neon Signs, rolled Feb. 16 as a preliminary to the Eastern Duckpin Sweepstakes.

Gillespie Victor

LAC BEAUPORT, Que. (CP)—Favorite in a small field, Galt Gillespie, carrying the colors of St. Margarets' Estrel Sporting Club, won an easy victory Feb. 17 in the 12-mile cross-country event, opener of the three-day Provincial Ski Championships at this Laurentides winter resort.

Gillespie's fast time of 1h. 6m. 48s., for the course through the slopes of tall Mont St. Castin brought him across the finish line with nearly a four-minute margin over Jalmar Paakkola, 30-year-old Finn from Kenogami, Que., who placed second among 16 entrants who completed the race.

Harvard-Yale Play Overtime Hockey Tie 2-2

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 18 (AP)—Yale and Harvard battled to a 2-2 stalemate in the opening game of their annual International-Intercollegiate League and Quadrangular League hockey series here last night.

The Elis took an early lead on well-executed goals by Dave Rodd and George Curtis, but Joe Patrick of the Crimson whittled it to one before the opening period was ended.

Neither team was able to tally in the second period, but Patrick brought the equalizer near the midway mark of the third period sending the teams into overtime. Captain Harding paved the way for both Crimson goals.

A near capacity crowd of 3,000 witnessed the fray which was fast and furious throughout and offered wide-open scoring opportunities for both teams that were frustrated by the spectacular goaltending of Holt and Freedley.

Eight Players Suspended By British I. H. A.

LONDON, Feb. 18 (CP Cable)—Eight Canadian members of the Streatham Hockey Club last night had virtually decided to return to Canada after the club was expelled from the National League by the British Ice Hockey Association.

These eight were suspended as individuals. Bill Woodward, defenseman from Kitchener, Ont., was banned until the end of the 1940-41 season for starting a free-for-all in a game Wednesday against Wembley Monarches.

Suspensions until the end of 1939-40 season were given Goalie Louis St. Denis and Wingman Gordon Day, both of Ottawa. Five others suspended for the balance of the current season were Jules Blais of Victoriaville, Que., Bill Moran of Ottawa, Skipper Bean, Listowel, Ont., John Mahaffey of Montreal and Dan Tomalty of Montreal.

Still eligible for play in British hockey are Henry Hayes, Montreal, Bobby Beaton of New Glasgow, N. S., and Charlie Turner of Hamilton, Ont.

Streatham announced its withdrawal from the league last Monday in protest against suspension of three players by the B. I. H. A. The three, who played in a league game after having been declared on the suspended list for rough play, were St. Denis, Day and Blais.

Shortly before Wednesday night's game between Streatham and Monarchs, the Association modified its order and allowed the three to play because six other Streatham players were out of action due to injuries. Streatham defeated Monarchs, 3-2.

A readjustment of the National League Schedule is being made as a result of the Feb. 17 suspensions. Harringay Racers, scheduled to face Streatham next, will play Wembley Lions instead.

Referee Hank Wilson of Calgary was principal witness at the council meeting which decided on the suspensions. He was slashed by Woodward with his stick in the Wednesday night game. Wilson then gave Woodward a match penalty.

There has been a suggestion the Streatham Club may be included in an outlaw league made up of Provincial clubs, unless most of the players return to Canada. Streatham was in fourth place in the league standing.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Wabash 44, Earlham 27.
Rose Poly 41, Taylor U. 25.
Anderson 52, Oakland City 33.
Evansville 48, Hanover 41.
Manchester 64, Indiana Central 41.
Thiel (Pa.) 43, Ohio College of Chiropody 37.
Brigham Young University 52, Denver University 24.
Montana State 51, Western 39.
Davis-Elkins 42, Mount St. Mary's 22.
Brown Freshmen 53, M. I. T. Freshmen 42.
Manhattan 50, City College 41.
Villanova 36, St. Joseph's 18.
Conn. State College 82, Coast Guard 42.
New York University 41, Fordham University 39.
Akron Firestone 32, Cleveland 29.
North Carolina 40, N. C. State 25.
Loyola 43, Western Maryland 23.
Springfield 61, Pratt Institute (New York) 41.
Mass. State 58, Coast Guard 17.
Oshkosh Teachers 42, Platteville Teachers 35.
Vanderbilt 53, Western Kentucky Teachers 49.
Albany State Teachers 40, St. Michaels 34.
Juniata 35, Moravian 25.
Gettysburg 57, Dickinson 44.
Shippensburg Teachers 46, Kutztown Teachers 31.
Scranton-Keystone 38, Bucknell Junior College 35.
Hobart 35, McMaster (Hamilton, Ont.) 30.
East Tennessee Teachers 47, Lincoln Memorial 45.

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Lv. Winchester 8:27 A.M.
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Lv. Lincoln 5:30 P.M.
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Children Under 12 Half Fare
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"Meet Your Friends on The Snow Train"
Travel by BOSTON and MAINE

Schools—Colleges Home Study

How 40 Third Graders Explored Colonial Times

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

They Built a Colonial Kitchen In the Third Grade Room

They Read, Figured, Also 'Re-Lived' the Times, Then Wrote Inviting Their Parents to a Colonial Tea

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Forty boys and girls in a queue across the classroom. Each child has a piece of string which he carefully dips into hot tallow as he passes the teacher's desk. By the time this is cold it is his turn to pass the desk again and redip his string in tallow.

"What a strange proceeding for a schoolroom," the visitor would say, but this was a part of an American Colonial project, carried out in an activity program under Miss Jessie May Osborn, at Flynn Park Public School, University City, Mo.

These third-grade pupils had been reading stories of American Colonial life and Miss Osborn let them construct a Colonial kitchen in the classroom. "I wanted the children to have an appreciation of the hardships and primitive experiences of the pioneers," she said, "in order that they might have a greater appreciation for what we now have."

Simple Supplies

The hand-dipped candles were but a small part of this program. The children took trips to the City Art Museum and visited Colonial houses in both city and county. They then constructed a fireplace of orange crates and convenient substitutes for rock and mortar. A crane was suspended for the kettle and wood was placed on andirons for the fire. An old blow horn was hung at the side and the traditional gun and sword were suspended across the center (all borrowed from interested parents and their friends). Paper plates in original blue crayon designs, representing Delft china, reposed in a wooden plate rail stained a bright mahogany color.

The children brought logs for tables and chairs. A cross section of an oak tree formed the table top. The youngsters enjoyed figuring, measuring, sawing, and nailing legs on their furniture.

Grew Out of Their Reading

They used a real cross-cut saw in the janitor's room—by way of pioneer experience. The janitor collaborated by building a saw buck for them, and they had a great time at experiencing a sample of real labor. The hammered pewter bowl on the table and the candle holders of clay and pewter were constructed by the children. There were not only hand-dipped candles, but others made in an old-fashioned candle-mold. It was hard work to pull the hardened wax out of the mold with a piece of string.

Large empty cans formed the body for two "Colonial" lanterns. One child brought a piece of galvanized tin for the top. He learned that it was too heavy. Pupils were sent to the tinners for a more pliable piece. A candle holder of tin was placed on the inside. The lamp was re-enforced with wood and a design of nails was hammered on the outside. A "Colonial" cradle, copied from one in a picture, was constructed of old boards. The little girls spent several spare afternoons after school sewing pieces of gay gingham to form a patchwork quilt for its coverlet.

Each child collected a large ball of strips torn from old sheets and sewed them together. They then learned how to color cloth with dye made from elderberries, onions, and walnuts. Because this was impracticable on a large scale, they bought dye for their strips, which were used to weave a rug on a loom of their own making. The children also have braided a rug. They designed the colors and voted for the prettiest original pattern as a motif for their handiwork.

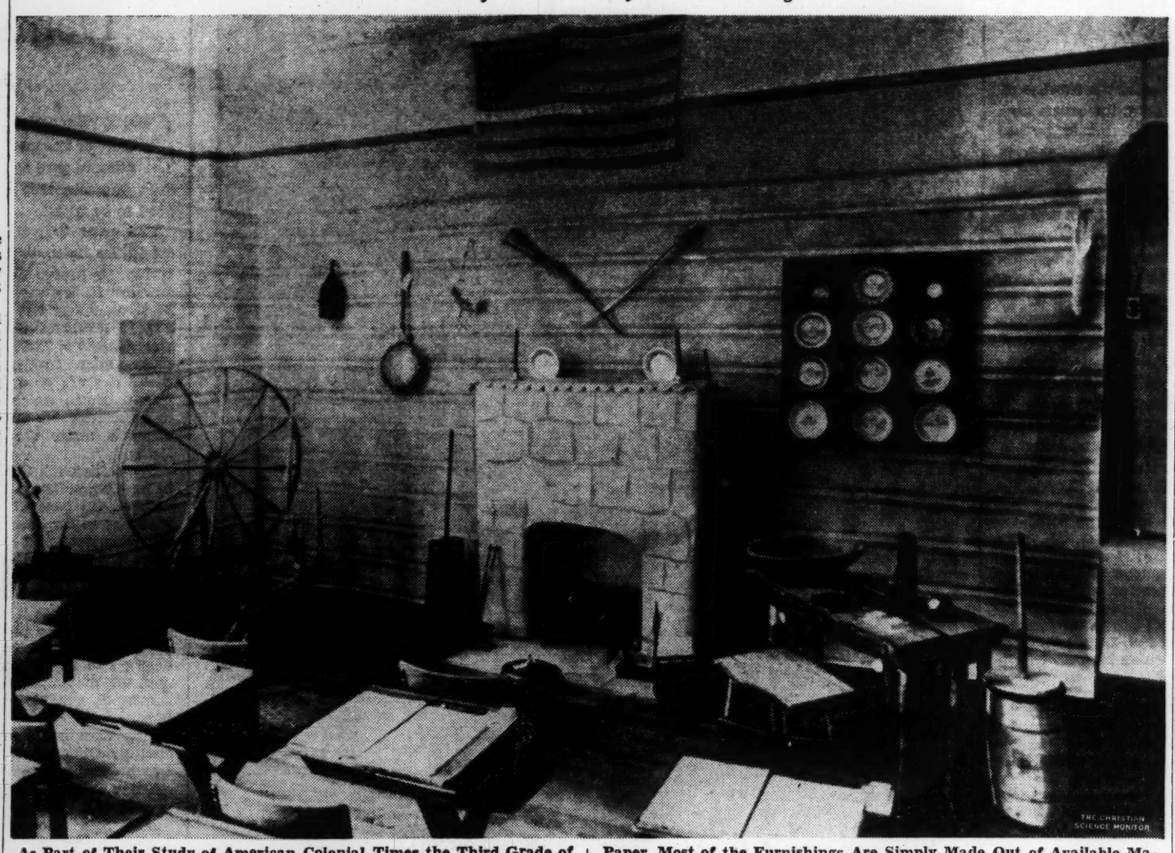
They Made Soap

The neighborhood druggist knew that something of importance was going on when a small boy asked him for oil of purple, because he wanted perfume for the soap that was being made at school. This soap was made of fat, lye, and water stirred carefully with a long stick. Small pieces were given to each child to take home as souvenirs for his parents.

Yards of wrapping paper colored with crayolas and shaded to represent logs formed the walls of the kitchen. A border was made by cutting black paper patterns of lanterns, chairs, and spinning wheels. A butter churn was constructed from a small keg. The dasher was made from a piece of broomstick. A borrowed Colonial butter churn was also in the room so the children could see how it worked.

The class had a language lesson, writing "thank-you" notes for the foot-warmer, waffle iron, spinning wheel, warming pan, wool carder, old-fashioned toaster, and powder horn. These objects had been loaned to the class by interested friends.

The pupils then wrote invitations to their mothers inviting them to a Colonial tea and an exhibition of their kitchen. The tea was held in the school gymnasium, where an impressive minuet was danced by small Colonists in gaily colored pinafores and swallow-tailed coats decorated with lace. The homemade cotton wigs added special charm to the costume. An old silk stocking sewed into a skull cap formed a foundation for these. The boys and girls then read little compositions about their studies of Colonial days and simple refreshments were served.



As Part of Their Study of American Colonial Times the Third Grade of Flynn Park Public School, University City, Mo., Made a Colonial Kitchen in Their Classroom. The Background Is of Large Sheets of Wrapping Paper. Most of the Furnishings Are Simply Made Out of Available Materials. Reading, Writing, and Number Work Were All Given Impetus by This Project.

You May Think This Is Only Bobby Dressed Up—But It Is of Course Really a Young "Colonist"!

This Third Grader Has Been Acting Out Many Everyday Experiences of Colonial Times.

Machines That Test Reading Ability

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Jose, Calif.

Asserting that lack of reading skill proves a barrier to achievement in many fields of endeavor, the San Jose schools are using machines to test pupils' reading and to correct faulty reading habits. Two machines, an ophthalmograph and a metronoscope, now in use at the Woodrow Wilson Junior High School, will later be used in all the junior and senior high schools in this city, according to Walter L. Bachredt, City Superintendent of Schools.

It is explained that every reader takes in the meaning of the words in a line of type in a series of eye jumps, and the pupil who reads letter by letter must make many more eye jumps than the pupil who reads rhythmically, phrase by phrase. The ophthalmograph tests the pupil's rhythm in reading, showing on a long strip of film the number of jumps made by the eye in reading a line of print. In many cases the pupil's eyesight is normal, but he has developed poor reading habits, grasping the printed line only word by word, making a separate eye movement for each. It is believed that poor reading habits can be corrected by a machine called the metronoscope, and by its three-shutter system, the pupil is taught to read rhythmically phrase by phrase instead of word by word.

As he improves in rhythm his reading rate is increased, and he shows marked improvement not only in reading but in general scholastic work, according to educators. For a poor reader is usually a poor student, declared Mr. Bachredt. Difficulty in reading gives the pupil a feeling of inferiority, and retards his progress generally, even though he may have talents in other lines.

'Friends Together'

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Commenting upon the recent Democracy issue of the Monitor, one of our readers writes, "And now I am hoping that your page will follow it up with articles on preparing the child to live in a democracy." Of course we hope that the whole Education Page is helping its readers to do just that, but specific discussion on the topic should be useful, too. And who is better qualified to carry on such discussion than you parents. You are doubtless considering this problem these days a great deal. Won't you share with us and one another some of the practical ways you have found of preparing your children to live in a democracy? —Editor of The Parent.

♪ ♪ ♪

New York

Dear Editor:

"We're f'iends togeddie, Muvver." Thus my baby daughter, helping with tiny hands to tuck in the covers of the bed I was making, characterized the happy relationship which then, and has ever since, existed between us.

Friends together! What a wealth of meaning is implied in these two simple words falling so earnestly from the lips of an artless child. Do they not aptly express that bond of sympathy and mutual understanding which should always be evident between parent and child? With what joy and pride the little one sensed this bond and how eagerly she acknowledged it!

Thoughtful parents may well ask themselves upon what mental quality is this mutual understanding based. To me it is summed up in the simple word, Equality, which places parent and child on an equal mental footing. To look down upon a child from the forbidding heights of mere parental authority, or across the cold distance of superior mentality unwarmed by a loving regard for his basic rights as an individual, is not to promote that sweet accord and confidence which minister so greatly to his happy, normal development. In this atmosphere of tender sympathy, the child thought unfolds like a flower in the sunlight.

I well remember a day when, as a small girl, I stood watching my father as he repaired a piece of household furniture. At one point, when he paused as if uncertain how to proceed, I offered a suggestion. How practical it proved to be I do not now recall, but I shall never forget the seriousness and respect with which my suggestion was received. For all the world as if I were a grown-up. How my heart swelled with pride at thus being placed on an equal footing with a wise and loving parent, who was too kind to crush my childish eagerness by a careless word.

My own two children have grown to useful and happy manhood and womanhood, and I am sure that the realization that whatever the problem was confronting them, regardless of the fact that we might not at first see eye to eye, they would always be assured of a sympathetic and respectful hearing, has been a wonderful protection to them and has contributed much to their daily progress. (Mrs.) B. B. M.

♪ ♪ ♪

Instead of All Talking at Once

Idaho

Dear Parents:

I am always interested in letters published in The Parent, and hope my little bit may prove interesting or helpful to others.

With several children in our family we are often faced with the problem of all wanting to talk at once. Especially is this true when they come home from school, full of school news and so eager to talk they can scarcely wait. I have found the only way is for each to take his turn, although sometimes they say, "Now I've forgotten what I was going to say." We have solved this pretty well by letting each tell in just a few words what is uppermost in his mind, then coming back to it later for more details.

When the children were smaller, they all loved paste, scissors, and plasticine as most children do who are in kindergarten or the first or second grade. I used to dread having them bring out these materials because of the "muss," but gradually learned that a few newspapers spread out will take care of most of the scraps, and that a roll of paper towels is a wonderful help for sticky fingers. (Mrs.) H. P. J.

A Saturday Column

If He Can

(An Open Letter to G. B. S.)

"He who can, does; he who cannot, teaches."—George Bernard Shaw.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

So you think that, do you, Mr. Shaw? Do we look at it from the same viewpoint, or did you mean to be cynical? As a matter of fact, I heartily agree with you—and I am a teacher.

If I could paint as Rivera paints, handle a violin as Kreisler does, dance as Nijinski did, or even occupy the lecture platform, I would not spend four hundred and eighty minutes a day five days a week in the schoolroom, and hours besides preparing lessons, consulting with puzzled and prejudiced parents, and doing the hundred and one other things that are part of my job.

There's Orma, that little round-faced cherub in the front seat. She is only eleven. Then Roy, four seats behind her. They will never teach school. They have been endowed with something I never hope to possess. Orma will paint beautiful pictures and illustrate books. Roy's pencil will earn his living for he is another Walt Disney. Two charming little girls, Lois and Hazel, can cut circles around me cleaning up the practical arts room when we are through with a foods lesson. They leave the sink and tables shining, with no need of inspection afterwards, and their crew have all done their duty too. The girls see to that. They're born executives. Before many years they will be running the P. T. A. Lois will probably be the State President.

Gordon, back there in the corner (whom none of us understand), dreams through an arithmetic lesson and avoids putting down the figures whenever he can. Gordon, we say, is "hipped" on boats. He can tell you their history; no boat has been written about that he does not understand; he can draw beautiful ships and what's the use of his wasting his valuable time on things less important to him? Gordon is going places but I don't know what places. He needs a guiding hand to help him steer his little boat in the right direction. I have been watching his teacher while Gordon's class has been studying the British Empire. She has made Gordon captain of the boat that takes them to India and Australia. As captain there is much he must know if he is to pilot his passengers and crew. He has accepted the challenge with a right good will.

Only a teacher can realize the thrills experienced by association with these little potential "doers." They do not know their skill. They are happy in their daily successes, in being allowed to do the thing that appeals to them. The discerning teacher, Mr. Shaw, sees all this, and she also insists upon some things in which the child sees no value. She has lived long enough to know what youth has not found out, that "Knowledge . . . is the great sun in the firmament. Life and power are scattered with all its beams."

No, teachers cannot do; they guide and direct potential doers. You may be cynical if you like, Mr. Shaw, but I agree with you. He who can, does; he who cannot, teaches—if he can. E. B.

Boys of Budapest School Establish Pioneer School Bank in Hungary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest

In founding the first school bank the boys of the Verböczy School in Budapest have shown an admirably independent spirit. Instead of, like Mr. Micawber, waiting hopefully for something to turn up, the future citizen, the founders of the school bank stoutly maintain, should know something of economic conditions and learn to make money as early as possible. Not only have the older boys set themselves to save ten Pengöes (about two dollars) a year, but they intend to show the younger boys how they can make the money which has to be saved to provide for their personal necessities.

The new bank, in an excellently edited prospectus, not only gives its program but itemizes various ways in which its customers could raise the needful ten Pengöes. The boys of Kecskemét, for instance, made money in summer by picking and packing fruit. Boys of the Verböczy School are advised to collect waste paper to be made over. Twenty-four million Pengöes-worth of paper, it is pointed out, is imported into Hungary. That means that 92 per cent of the paper is of foreign origin, and only 8 per cent of the paper made in Hungary is made from waste. If 200,000 schoolboys each collect 40 pounds of waste paper, it will produce 50 per cent of the material required for papermaking, and in addition each of the collectors will have 5 Pengöes in his pocket at no more expense than the systematic collecting of the daily newspaper read by his parents.

Collection of broken glass is another means recommended for earning money. The school also has a tin smelter and the boys have begun to make tin toys. Most important of all, the prospectus points out, is to have a constant flow of new ideas to find out ways and means to increase production.

The new bank has not yet decided whether the cost of a share shall be two pencils or a dozen frogs. The owners have, however, decided to work in their spare time and also to institute an association of Hungarian school banks. By this means they hope to induce all Hungarian schools to start a bank of their own to be affiliated with the Budapest School Bank.

Hope of New Order

Youth is the hope of the new order. After students have learned in these many ways "to know men," they will stand "a wall of fire" about democracy, strong against dictatorship and greed. May the new learning speed far. May it not rest or pause until it has cleared away the horrible jungles of war and fear, and a world fit for man remade in God's image and likeness.—Helen Keller.

Winter Sports Program

Winter sports activities for children and young people of various age groups are being sponsored by one P. T. A. Week-end skating, hiking, and skiing parties are especially popular with the high school students.

A snow slide and a skating rink have been erected by another association, which plans a winter frolic in February. The snow slide is popular with the youngsters who have no skates. Broomball and hockey are also played on the skating rink at stated times.—National Congress Bulletin.

Cultural Olympics

Rousing Interest in the Arts as Leisure Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

Cultural Olympics are to the fore again in Philadelphia—with a series of arts festivals for adult, junior, and senior groups.

That phrase "Cultural Olympics" was first used in 1929 when Samuel S. Fleisher, founder of Philadelphia's Graphic Sketch Club, spoke before the National Recreation Association at Louisville. Five years later, in a radio address, he urged provision of "opportunities for students to indulge in Cultural Olympics." "It must be remembered," he added, "that the Olympic games which made a little town in Greece memorable in all history, did not overlook the finer things, and the poets were as conspicuous as the athletes. Would it not seem, then, an extremely practical thing to develop continuously in American life such Olympic centers worthy of the democracy of the twentieth century?"

Worked It Out Together

George H. Johnson, president of Lit Brothers, a large department store in the city, was listening in that evening. He was so impressed with Mr. Fleisher's plea for encouraging exercise of the mind instead of merely glorifying physical attainment that he arranged a meeting. The two men talked over their ideas, worked out plans, and finally took them to Dr. Thomas S. Gates, president of the University of Pennsylvania. The latter was enthusiastic and offered to have the idea tried out in the university's department of education. The right man to handle the project was found in Dr. Frederick C. Gruber, who had displayed interest in practically all of the cultural arts. Mr. Johnson agreed to finance the project that first year and he is still doing so.

The purpose of the Cultural Olympics is to stimulate interest in the arts as a worthy leisure-time activity. "We have no desire to encourage people of mediocre ability to aspire to professional standing," explains Dr. Gruber. "We want people to learn to take part in art activities for the joy of it. While we are on the lookout for genius, we are primarily interested in teaching people the pleasure they can find in the creative arts.

"We have been holding these Olympics just a little over two years and confine our area to our own State, Maryland, New Jersey, and Delaware. But many other districts are interested," Dr. Gruber went on. "A group is being organized in Buffalo and Arizona State College is making a beginning. Arkansas is interested and Texas has a form of the project, though theirs is competitive work. We avoid competition between individuals or groups, our aim being merely to attain certain high standards. Contestants must be sponsored by their school, teachers, or group."

The speech contests were held in December, and the music festivals have been going on since early in January. Dance festivals are scheduled for March, and dramatic festivals for April and May.

Regional Contests

Regional contests are held before the selected groups appear at the University. These local gatherings give parents and friends an opportunity to enjoy the performances. This is considered an end in itself, since an interested audience is an integral part of these Olympics. Members of the central judging committee attend all local gatherings. Groups that best attain given standards are then invited to the finals at the university. "This selective process is necessary," Dr. Gruber pointed out, "because we cannot accommodate all who take part, nor do we wish to have programs too long to hold sustained interest. For instance, 28 high school groups wanted to enter one-act plays last season, but since we could obtain use of Irvine Auditorium for only one day, it was necessary to select eight plays, four for the afternoon and four for the evening session. But all the other plays achieved their objective of stimulating local interest in the cultural arts when they were presented in their regional meetings.

There is no fee charged to enter contests nor to view them. Interested persons may ask for tickets at Dr. Gruber's office and these are given out up to the number the meeting place accommodates.

Participants are divided into five age groups, ranging from those under 12 to a collegiate group and one for adults of 19 and over. Art work is shown in separate exhibitions, divided according to media and also according to age and training of the artists. At each local exhibit selections are made for campus showing, and now a permanent exhibit room has been established. This is visited by several hundred each week even when no contest is in progress.

Efforts are made to assist contestants with criticism and analysis of their work. Persons of standing in the various arts are ready to give their time for this purpose. Groups and individuals who attain the required standards are given certificates, both in regional and central meets. Several scholarships have been donated by schools, and gifts of art materials given by commercial houses.

We Need Them All

Most of us admire greatness when we see it in another. There are few of us, indeed, who are not seriously conscious of certain things we lack. We wish that we possessed this quality or that, and we wish for the happiness and success which accompany those superior abilities.

The secret of effective and successful living lies generally in three major things. The first is Intelligence. It begins as simply as that! It attaches to the man who, by discipline, training, and habitual practise, learns to think clearly.

The second is Achievement. Thinking must find expression in life. One of the deepest tragedies of our times is that many supposedly educated persons fail to carry their thoughts out into life in anything worthy to be called action. The secret we need to remember is that achievement is won largely by constant effort and hard work.

The third thing is Character. Life for any of us will depend not merely on what we think, or even on what we do but real happiness and success will depend, in large measure, on what we are.

Intelligence, Achievement, Character—we need them all.

—Prepared for American Education Week by the NEA.

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See Also Tuesday's Education Page for advertising of schools

The Home Forum

Catalogues and Curiosity

CURIOSITY is a characteristic variously adjudged and defined. Some find it a quality unworthy of commendation, while others grow inordinate in praise of it. Personally, I am charitable toward it; I think it a good thing. The beauty of it is that curiosity will work on anything—even booksellers' catalogues.

I have in my hand a bookseller's catalogue made up wholly of items from the library of Thomas Hardy. Now Hardy is not a particular enthusiasm of mine. I imagine him to be a trifle too austere, too difficult. I still cringe a bit at the recollection of the ordeal "The Return of the Native" presented to my juvenile understanding. Nevertheless, that does not indicate that I am incapable of a stout curiosity about the famous man of Max Gate.

This is one of those catalogues well designed to provoke curiosity. To begin with, it does not explain how large a part of that library was formed by these present offerings. Nor does it indicate whether they were shipped to America because London would have none of them, or whether it was by virtue of Hardy's signature that they were rescued from the dustbin.

* * *

BUT THAT IS unimportant beside the reflection that these same books have looked down upon the master countless times, in perfect intimacy and on a footing of equality. Or perhaps some of them felt a little cowed and some definitely superior. I wonder? Anyway, what did they say to him? What did he gain from them?

Perhaps you hear him saying with Andrew Lang:

> Here stand my books, line upon line
> They reach the roof, and row by row,
> They speak of faded tastes of mine,
> And things I did, but do not, know. . . .

Or will you quote Silas Weir Mitchell?

> Show me the books he loves and I shall know
> The man far better than through mortal friends.

Of course, there is no being sure that these books speak of faded tastes. And can we say that they were the books he loved?

Take, for example, George Campbell's "The Philosophy of Rhetoric." It can hardly "speak of *faded* tastes," since Hardy was constantly making marks in it. Nor can that be taken for an expression of love. He may merely have been trying to improve his style. And there is Item No. 6, "The Cost of Production" (of a book), in which Hardy penciled the expense of putting out a novel. Far from indicating love, it is more likely evidence that, in 1891, he was counting the cost of the whole business of novel writing.

Of presentation copies, Hardy's library seems to have contained a great number. The copiousness of this section suggests that the dweller at Max Gate was a considerate and a cautious man. Everyone knows the extreme difficulty and danger involved in disposing of gift volumes, and Hardy took no chances. Tourists must have sought out his place in Dorset. Could that, I wonder, account for the number of American authors having presentation copies there? Without committing myself to an opinion, I do think I might risk a judgment in regard to a volume entitled "Aunt Anne" by Mrs. Clifford. Of course, though, there is the possibility that Mrs. Clifford was a relative, or that he knew "Auntie" intimately, or that he was completely charmed by the presentation note—"To Thomas Hardy, O. M., with affection and homage from the author."

Then there is the volume presented by Author Benjamin de Casseres, called "Chameleon: Being the Book of My Selves"—"To Thomas Hardy whose great novels inspired me to write." How did Hardy feel, I ask you, when presented with that for which his own handiwork was the inspiration?

And when Leon Vincent presented his "The Bibliotaph and Other People," "with an admiration which would gladly express itself some better way," could Hardy have had the smallest desire to drop him a note and suggest one? If he had had such a desire, the fact that the book contained an essay on him probably would have stopped him from fulfilling it.

* * *

THERE REALLY IS no end of questions which come up in a subject like this, and I should not like it thought that I have by any means exhausted my curiosity in such brief space. The point is that I see I am getting nowhere at all with the answers, or with the books either, for that matter. So I shall hurry my observations. I very much wonder why Margaret Deland's "John Ward, Preacher" should be signed "Thomas Hardy Thomas Hardy." Does it represent double appreciation, dual ownership, or merely an exercise in calligraphy?

But the matter of the daisies is really the hardest of all. And why should he have tucked them in Swinburne? Yet there they are; three pressed daisies and a little note: "Daisies—Peterborough 15 June 1910." That is all. You can have them and the selection from Swinburne into which they were pressed for five dollars. Swinburne we know, and Daisies we know; Hardy we know, and perhaps Peterborough. But what were they all doing there together, and on the fifteenth of June, too, mind you! Well, of course, daisies do have a meaning; and these are faded; and June does suggest influences. I grant you it is still necessary to fit in Peterborough and Swinburne:—but perhaps you have your own idea about the daisies?

GEOFFREY CLUMBER

Waiting

WHO has not seen snow
In twilight gleaming
Has seen no wonder.

Who has not seen
Dark cedars bent and little timid pines
Crouching beneath white burdens
Has seen no waiting.

EVA BEARD

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As Bright As A German Toy

WILLEMSTAD is like no other town in the world. In typical Dutch style the narrow Shottegat harbor and a canalized offshoot divide it, so a number of its main streets face on white limestone quays. Though there is a tempering wind, there are few daytime hours during the year when Willemstad does not flicker under the glaring sun of the low tropics. Yet its houses are designed no more tropically than those of Amsterdam. Rather charmingly, the prevailing architectural fashion is still not very far from that of the Lowlands in the eighteenth century. There are the same steep gables, the same narrow house-fronts and prim glazed windows that look so virtuously down upon the quiet canals at home. But in Willemstad, where the weary eyes need rest rather than stimulation, instead of the soft greys and brick-tones of Holland, the vision is beset by walls fresh-painted in violent red., bright yellows, blues, and mustards. There are few trees, due to the perpetual drought, but man has more than replaced the colors of nature. Willemstad is as bright as the creation of a German toymaker.

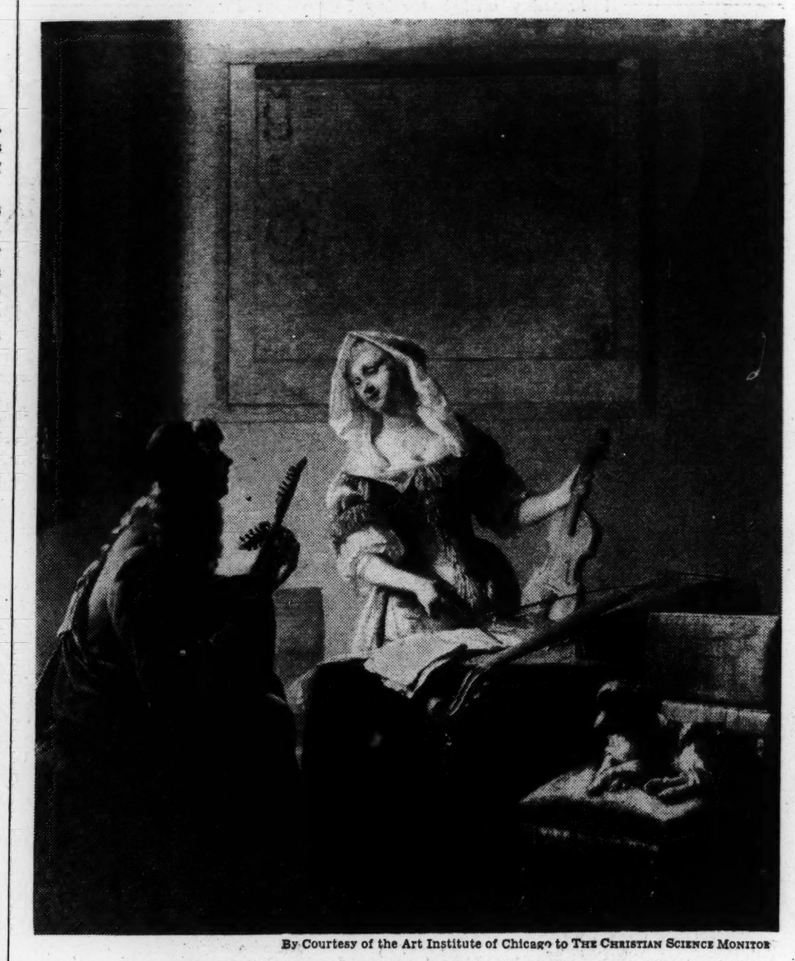
Its people, preponderantly Negro with an admixture of Indians and Spaniards from the Main, are clean and visibly more energetic than their neighbors on other islands. Since slavery ended, the common folk of Curaçao have to some extent shared the island's prosperity. Work has been plentiful and wages relatively high. They speak, to the bafflement of strangers, a language that is peculiarly their own. It is called Papiamento and is unique upon the A. B. C. islands. Dutch, French, English, Spanish and fragments of African and Indian tongues have all made their contribution to the Papiamento jargon, but unlike most dialect tongues that have "just growed," Papiamento has its own structure and grammar and is written. . . . Being Dutch subjects, however, the majority of Curaçaons have some of their masters' genius for languages and can turn on at will almost any common speech required of them.

Strollers in so compact and neat a place cannot stray far. A walk over the Emmaburg boat bridge—in the past a toll was charged of the shod and none of the barefoot!—to Other Side, or Otrabanda, enables one to engage in that profitable, but idiotic-sounding, occupation of looking back to see where you have been. Willemstad's strong colors look best if held off a bit. So Other Side is the place from which to appreciate them. A little exploration will result in the discovery of picturesque stretches of waterfront and odd corners of immaculate slums. . . . On the Willemstad side there is a stroll by the quay of a blue canal where the schooner fleet from Venezuela ties up. Curaçao, being nearly sterile, does not feed itself, so fruits, fish, meat, and vegetables are brought over from the Main. Trading is done on the stone quay and on the decks of the ships themselves. Refuse—in neat Willemstad—goes neatly overboard.—From "Caribbee Cruise," by JOHN W. VANDERCOOK. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

The Blueprint

UPON this gleaming snow-smooth lawn
A skillful architect has drawn
Promise of beauty soon to be
The blueprint for an apple tree!

ELSIE BINNS



By Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE MUSICIANS: *A Painting by Jacob Ochtervelt*

THIS charming interior is characteristic of a type of picture painted in the late seventeenth century in Holland. These canvases were not large and, in consequence, their painters are known as the "Little Dutch Masters," a term which has nothing to do with their ability as artists.

It is known that Ochtervelt was active during the last part of the seventeenth century, and possibly in the early eighteenth; but little is known about him in comparison to other more famous men. Nevertheless, the best of his works rank high, and this picture is of excellent quality.

The Dutchmen loved to paint the effect of light, coming through windows and falling on the characters of their compositions. I have wondered if it might not be that light seemed more precious to them, as they lived in a country subject to cloud-laden skies, and that therefore the very idea of it seemed beautiful. Certainly they knew how to make the best use of it, and the play between light and shadow is the outstanding excellence of this work. The luminous wall with its subtle gradations makes a fine background for the crisp shadows on the figures which form a pattern handsome in itself, regardless of the things it indicates. The long-haired youth is kept in shadow to serve as a foil to the blonde girl, and the large shadow masses are ingeniously interrupted so as to prevent heaviness and monotony. This is seen where the end of the 'cello and the sheet of music overhang the edge of the dark table. We are all interested in animals; yet the little black and white dog might have proved too dominating for the rest of the picture, were it not that a shadow simplifies his form.

Besides the general effect of a bath of light in which objects seem almost to float, we are attracted by the various textures which the artists of that school delighted to paint. Of course, the representation of textures depends largely on color; but one can see even in the black and white reproduction how faithfully the velvet of the chair-seat and back is shown. The satin of the girl's gown and the laciness of her headdress were intriguing to the artist.

The subject of the picture is apparently a discussion of some part of the musical score which the girl is pointing out. The fact is that, whatever the subject may have been, it was merely an excuse for the artist to paint a picture of things which interested him. Forms, colors, lights and darks, textures, patterns of form were all things which he felt were important, and to these he gave his attention. After two hundred and fifty years, these are still the things that interest us also.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

A Senior Rides

THIS I shall surely and forever keep . . . this gentle afternoon and the red sun making the road less white . . . a hint of coral. The horse's hooves are eager and brisk for home . . . the mountains are serene and limitless in light that comes at sunset now to make again a veil of purple mystery and blue over the whole vast mystery of stone. The last high snows are gleaming in the sun . . . acacias are blooming . . . orange trees send out in leaf and bud deeper fragrance to greet the night that waits beyond the hills.

I shall remember this, and when remembering shall be young again. For that brief moment of recalling I shall be a slim girl hearing the shouts of men practising on the oval field, moving in patterns intricate and swift, dreaming the dream that is tomorrow's game. Holding to my heart like a gift, the beauty moving between me and the mountains waiting, where the wild gray sage spreads its subtle net sharp and sweet above the wind of spring, I shall ride on in that forgotten sun!

S. V. A. A.

The Language of Furniture

WE HAVE but to open our eyes and unstop our ears to the language of furniture and a whole new world, richly filled with stirring memories, at once breaks upon us. . . .

It will give us a vigorous commentary on the economic history and social manners of the times in which it was made, if we care to take the pains to read a little between the lines. A dog ring, perhaps, on a table leg, brings vividly before us a picture of domestic manners when the master of the house was wont to fasten his hound beside him as he sat in hall. Or, perchance, a well-worn table stretcher recalls the time when the floors were strewn with reeds and rushes and the men and women seated at the board were glad of a spot to rest their feet and keep them out of the "marsh," as it was significantly called. . . .

More pleasantly suggestive are the china cupboards of a later reign when housewives, with proper pride in their domestic surroundings, addressed themselves to collecting Delft and such bits of Oriental porcelain as rich East Indian argosies fetched to the ports of Holland, after the fashion set them by busy Queen Mary, the estimable spouse of the little Dutch Stadtholder. . . . The rich and multicoloured upholstery stuffs from the looms of Spitalfields, fabrics which brightened the houses of the wealthy while Charles II was yet on the throne, and still more during the reign of William and Mary, speak to us of the industrious Huguenot weavers and England's lasting obligation to their cunning craftsmanship. . . .

With us in America the desire to connect every old chest, table, bedstead, or the like with some noted personage or some famous event has, at times, amounted to a mania. New England, through its length and breadth, has been filled to overflowing with "genuine" household gear brought over in the Mayflower. Indeed, Mayflower furniture has become a standing joke. . . .

The truest and most satisfactory side from which to view the whole subject is its artistic and decorative value. . . . Anything is to be held well worth while that will conduce to making the intimate surroundings of our daily life more livable and attractive. It is a laudable desire to have everything about us dignified and beautiful no matter how humble its use. The Greeks followed this principle, and the experience of many centuries has assuredly proved that they were fit patterns for emulation.—From "The Practical Book of Period Furniture," by HAROLD DONALDSON EBERLEIN and ABBOT MCCLURE. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Gods Heerschappij Demonstreeren

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap).]

SOMMIGE menschen beschouwen het als min of meer onvermijdelijk, dat er kwaad gebeurt, terwijl zij de werking van het goede als iets ongewoons beschouwen. Wanneer er iets goeds gebeurt, zeggen zij somtijds: „Het is te goed om waar te zijn."

De groote Wegwijzer heeft kwade toestanden niet als natuurlijk aanvaard. Het goede was voor hem het werkelijke. Hij bewees, dat ziekte onwerkelijk was, door haar te vernietigen. Hij toonde aan, dat blindheid, doofheid en stomheid niet door de wet Gods worden geschraagd. Door een groote schare te spijzigen bewees hij, dat overvloed, niet gebrek, in overeenstemming is met Gods bestel. Door den storm te stillen bewees hij, dat er geen vernietigende krachten zijn. Hij bewees zelfs, dat de dood, die aan stervelingen zooveel vrees inboezemt, onwerkelijk is. Hij heeft aangetoond, dat alles wat werkelijk is onder de heerschappij staat van God, het volmaakte Zijn.

Heden wordt door Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap] opnieuw bewezen, dat harmonie, niet disharmonie natuurlijk is. Op bladzijde 171 van *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] schrijft Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science: „De heerschappij van Gemoed over het heelal, den mensch inbegrepen, is niet langer een onopgelost vraagstuk—zij is bewijsbare Wetenschap." Hoe wonderheerlijk is het te gaan inzien, dat het mogelijk is Gods heerschappij te demonstreeren en te bewijzen, dat er in Gods volmaakte plan een welgeordende zin der dingen bestaat—gezondheid en geluk, het goede in onbeperkte mate voor iedereen. Alleen zelfs het feit te overdenken, dat Gods heerschappij ook ons geldt, schenkt reeds een gevoel van hoop.

Hoe moet men aanvangen om Gods heerschappij te demonstreeren? Christian Science wijst ons den weg, waarop wij in iedere omstandigheid de werkdadigheid van Gods heerschappij kunnen bewijzen. Mrs. Eddy schrijft (*idem*, blz. 424): „Ongevallen bestaan niet voor God, of het onsterfelijk Gemoed, en wij moeten de sterfelijken grondslag van geloof loslaten en tot eenheid komen met het ééne Gemoed, willen wij het denkbeeld van toeval vervangen door het juiste begrip van Gods onfeilbare leiding en zoodoende harmonie aan den dag brengen."

Naarmate wij „den sterfelijken grondslag van geloof loslaten en tot eenheid komen met het ééne Gemoed", demonstreeren wij Gods heerschappij. Wij komen los van de sterfelijke wijze van denken door den geestelijken zin van het zijn te gewinnen en daaraan vast te houden. In de mate waarin wij dit doen, zullen wij „tot eenheid komen met het ééne Gemoed" en zoodoende stellen wij onze gedachten en onze aangelegenheden onder Gods heerschappij.

De Bijbel zegt ons: „Alle dingen zijn door hetzelve gemaakt, en zonder hetzelve is geen ding gemaakt dat gemaakt is." (Joh. 1:3) en: „God zag al wat Hij gemaakt had, en zie, het was zeer goed" (Gen. 1:31). Dezen goeden en waren zin der dingen als het wezenlijke te aanvaarden is hetgeen ons in staat stelt „den sterfelijken grondslag van geloof los te laten."

God is Geest, of Gemoed. Derhalve is het werkelijke heelal geestelijk. Wij kunnen het werkelijke heelal niet met de stoffelijke zinnen waarnemen. Wij moeten dus leeren onze gedachten boven het getuigenis der lichamelijke zinnen te verheffen en gaan beseffen, dat God alles gemaakt heeft en alles goed gemaakt heeft. Ziekte kan uitgebannen worden door ons af te wenden van hetgeen de wereld omtrent gezondheid gelooft en het feit te aanvaarden, dat er in Gods heelal niets anders is dan de weerspiegeling van het volmaakte Leven, van God. Ziet men gezondheid als een immer-tegenwoordig feit—wat zij ook is—dan wordt men bevrijd van ziekte.

Getuigen de stoffelijke zinnen van een misverstand tusschen vrienden, dan is het mogelijk, door hetgeen Christian Science leert in toepassing te brengen, in dezen toestand Gods heerschappij te demonstreeren. Wanneer wij ons afwenden van het sterfelijk begrip van verwantschap en gaan beseffen, dat in werkelijkheid iedereen bestuurd wordt door God, de goddelijke Liefde, en volgens Zijn volmaakte plan handelt, vinden wij den weg om de harmonie te herstellen.

Laten wij eens aannemen, dat iemand werkloos is. Hij heeft zich dan af te wenden van het wereld-geloof omtrent werk. In Gods heelal is elke idee nuttig en werkzaam. Al wat in werkelijkheid bestaat, drukt altijd het goddelijk Beginsel uit. Het beseffen van dit feit voert den mensch tot de juiste menschelijke werkzaamheden, waarin hij enkel het goede kan doen en ontvangen.

Indien de stoffelijke zinnen beweren, dat de zaken niet goed gaan, moet men zich afwenden van de wijze waarop stervelingen over zakendoen denken en het feit aanvaarden, dat in Gods heelal de zaken altijd goed gaan en er altijd volmaakte activiteit is. Wanneer iemand dit geestelijke feit inziet en in toepassing brengt, komt er verbetering in zijn menschelijke werkzaamheden.

Verlegenheid, beschroomdheid, ieder gevoel van onvermogen kan vernietigd worden door te beseffen, dat Gemoed heerschappij heeft over zijn ideeën. Bewust van Gods heerschappij, gewint men een gevoel van rust, van kracht, onbevreesdheid en bekwaamheid.

Naarmate wij leeren het getuigenis van den lichamelijken zin te ontkennen en vastberaden het geestelijke feit verklaren, brengen wij ons zelven en al onze aangelegenheden onder gods heerschappij.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Demonstrating Divine Control

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME persons look upon evil happenings as more or less inevitable, and upon the operation of good as unusual. When something good happens, they sometimes say, "It is too good to be true."

The great Way-shower did not accept evil conditions as natural. To him good was the reality. He proved sickness to be unreal by destroying it. He showed that blindness, deafness, dumbness are not supported by God's law. In feeding the multitude he proved that abundance, not lack, is in accordance with the divine order. In stilling the storm he proved that there are no destructive forces. He even proved death, which mortals so greatly fear, to be unreal. He showed that all that really exists is under the control of God, perfect Being.

Today, through Christian Science, it is again being proved that harmony, not discord, is natural. On page 171 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "Mind's control over the universe, including man, is no longer an open question, but is demonstrable Science." How wonderful it is to learn that it is possible to demonstrate divine control, to prove that in God's perfect plan there is an orderly sense of things—health and happiness, unlimited good for all! Just the contemplation of the fact that divine control is available to us brings a sense of hope.

How does one start to demonstrate divine control? Christian Science shows the way in which we can prove divine control operable under any circumstance. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 424), "Accidents are unknown to God, or immortal Mind, and we must leave the mortal basis of belief and unite with the one Mind, in order to change the notion of chance to the proper sense of God's unerring direction and thus bring out harmony."

In the proportion that we "leave the mortal basis of belief and unite with the one Mind," we demonstrate divine control. We get away from the mortal way of thinking by gaining and holding to the spiritual sense of being. In the ratio that we do this we "unite with the one Mind," and so bring our thoughts and affairs under the divine control.

The Bible tells us, "All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made" (John 1:3); and, "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good" (Genesis 1:31). It is the acceptance of this good and true sense of things as the fact that enables us to "leave the mortal basis of belief."

God is Spirit, or Mind. Therefore, the real universe is spiritual. We cannot cognize the real universe through the material senses. Thus, we must learn to lift our thought above the testimony of the corporeal senses, and realize that God made all, and made all good. Sickness can be dispelled by turning away from what the world believes about health to the fact that in God's universe there is only the reflection of perfect Life, God. Seeing health as it is—an ever-present fact—one is freed from sickness.

If the material senses testify to misunderstanding between friends, it is possible, through applying the teachings of Christian Science, to demonstrate divine control in this situation. As we turn away from the mortal sense about relationship and realize that in reality all are governed by God, divine Love, and move in accord with His perfect plan, we find the way to restore harmony.

Suppose one is unemployed. He needs to turn away from the world's belief about employment. In God's universe every idea is useful and active. Everything that exists in reality is always expressing divine Principle. The realization of this fact leads one into right human activity, where he can do and receive only good.

If the material senses say that business is not good, one needs to turn away from the way mortals think about business to the fact that in God's universe there is always good business—perfect activity. As one sees and applies this spiritual fact, his human business improves.

Embarrassment, timidity, any sense of inability, can be destroyed through the realization of Mind's control of its ideas. Conscious of God's control, one gains a sense of ease, of strength, fearlessness, ability.

As we learn to deny the testimony of corporeal sense and steadfastly declare the spiritual fact, we bring ourselves and our affairs under divine control.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Snow Tapestry

PATTERN of star
Worked on the pane
That night will but trace
In the sky again;

Woven on branch,
On roof and on rail,
In gray, white, and mauve
For a winter's tale.

Powdery goods,
Spun thin and cold,
Casting the day
In a silver mold.

ANNEKE VAN ZINDRAN

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-13 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1939

Crowds on the Snow Trains but What About the Beach Resorts?

By a Staff Photographer

Despite Their Bleakness There Is Activity in Some Beach Villages

(1) A snow train disgorges its cargo at Lincoln, N. H. (2) Pleasure craft "hibernating" near Quincy, Mass. (3) The closed eyes of a summer cottage at Duxbury, Mass., turned toward a wintry sea. (4) Its summer crowds but a memory, Nantasket Beach presents a blank face to winter. (5) Inland where mountain and lake make winter sports one of New England's growing attractions, the bows of innumerable skis draw happy tones from the frosted strings of winter. (6) This is not a far north frontier town, it is the famous seaside resort, Brant Rock, clamped tight for its winter sleep. (7) A street scene in Marblehead, where in a few months color and activity will be the rule. (8) Along the New England beaches summer shelters like this forlornly await the visitors that summer will bring.

New England Winter Scene A Lively One

Hills ring out with skiers' shouts but seashore villages keep fairly quiet.

By Henry Edison Williams
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Winter claims New England—and apparently few New Englanders care whether spring be far behind, for these are the days of winter sports with concomitant stimulation to certain local industries. But as that year-round enterprise known as "Recreation" substitutes skiing for aquaplaning, there appears a phase in the transition which the posters fail to depict, railroads to advertise, or tourists to seek. This phase, nevertheless, has an appeal all its own. It may be termed "communal hiberation."

As the clamps of winter close, scores of communities—particularly along the New England beaches—are squeezed into a sort of seasonal somnolence which makes them as remote as some ghost town in the Klondike, or as tucked-in as some Labrador fishing village.

In New England (recreational promoters are fond of this), there is an annual income of $15,000,000 from taxes on recreational property, there is an annual migration of something like 3,000,000 visitors and summer residents to this area, and there are approximately $500,000,000 spent by them each year. Undoubtedly these figures have increased since they were compiled several years ago, because their issuance was followed by a nation-wide advertising campaign which informed literally millions of people of the recreational offerings in the six-state area. This, too, was fairly coincidental with the sudden awakening of America to the invigorating joys of winter recreation, which turned thought naturally to the snow-covered highlands and the ice-covered lakes of the erstwhile summer playground.

Sport Facilities Growth

Take the increase in sport facilities from 1936 to 1939, and one gets some idea of this growth. In 1936 in all of New England there were but 69 communities with skiing facilities. This year there are 206. There were but 300 miles of trails in 1936 as against 1,000 miles today. There were but 15 tows and 24 jumps. Today there are 114 and 87, respectively. Three times as many hotels are estimated to be open today than were open during the winter of 1936. Snow trains, which began back in 1931 with an initial haul of 197 passengers, now bring as many as 3,000 at a clip into the New England snow fields, and pile up an annual total that has reached as high as 24,240 and is expected to climb in ratio to the favorableness of snow conditions.

What this means industrially has not been computed, but some idea of what it means to the 35 manufacturers of winter sports equipment in New England may be gathered from the fact that in 1936 alone 60,000 persons bought skis in New York City, not to speak of snow shoes, sleds, toboggans, costumes, and equipment. Concede that these 60,000 persons spent the low estimate of $30 each for equipment, and a million-odd dollars is chalked up to the industry in one city alone,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Report Indicates College Men Are Close to Church

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 18 (AP)—University students seem to have a "more serious interest" in religion than the American population at large, Dr. Willard L. Sperry, Chairman of the Harvard University Board of Preachers, said today in his annual report.

He said his latest figures show 5,914 of 7,112 students registered by Phillips Brooks House of Harvard claim religious affiliation, compared with United States census figures, which he said showed 55 per cent of the adult population to be members of religious organizations.

Dr. Sperry added that the students' expression of affiliation "does not necessarily indicate active membership in a church," but in each instance it does suggest at least the consciousness of a single tradition with which the student feels that he is in some way identified.

"In short, 80 per cent of the students in Harvard are aware of a church in their backgrounds, if not in their immediate environment. In many instances the ties are, of course, strong and still regulative. In other instances they represent little more than a filial memory or present preference which is merely recorded against some future occasion.

"But it is significant," Dr. Sperry continued, "that the number of students wholly indifferent to these matters, and therefore without religious preference or connection, is relatively so small.

"I think that our universities, so far from being more irreligious than the world outside, can probably presuppose a greater familiarity with religion-at-large and a more serious interest in its concerns than is the case with the total population of the country."

Faculty Chairman Named Acting Head Of Worcester Tech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 18—Prof. Francis W. Roys, Chairman of the faculty and head of the mechanical department at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, has been named Acting President of the Institution to succeed the late Admiral Ralph Earle.

A native of Uxbridge, Professor Roys was graduated from Worcester Tech in 1909 and in 1917 received the degree of Mechanical Engineer from the Institute. He received his early education in the public schools of his home town and later entered Worcester Academy, graduating in the class of 1905. In 1916 he served as an exchange professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

U.S. Influence Behind France and Britain Urged

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although caustic and critical of the recent roles played by Great Britain and France in regard to world democracy, two members of the Faculty of Government at Harvard University today urged the United States to throw its political influence behind the Governments of France and Britain.

The professors were Dr. Carl J. Friedrich and Gaetano Salvemini, who addressed a luncheon of the Foreign Policy Association of Boston at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

The speakers—born in lands which since have abolished academic freedom and which today are lined up against the former Allied Powers—asked American intervention not to save England and France, nor to save what is left of European democracy, of whose very existence they were skeptical.

In hard-headed, realistic language, they asked it solely on the practical ground that America can assure itself of peace and prosperity only by establishing a new balance of power that will prevent another general European war.

Different Attitude

Their proposal differed from that of a third speaker at the luncheon, James H. Powers, foreign news editor of The Boston Globe, who declared the United States should leave France and Britain to defend their empires themselves, while announcing to any potential aggressors that America will defend its own territory and vital interests on both oceans with the most powerful forces on earth.

On one point, all three speakers agreed—that recent policies of the European democracies had been a virtual "betrayal" of the cause of democracy itself, and that this cause required that America perfect its own democratic processes at home and so make them an example to other nations.

The addresses of the two Harvard professors—while fully individualistic—were similar in their attitude of disillusionment and doubt regarding the power and even the democracy of the present governments of Europe.

"America must defend American democracy," declared Dr. Friedrich. "The most important line of defense is domestic. "America should stand on its own feet and answer the challenge of the dictatorships through perfection of its own democratic ideal.

"I question the right of Great Britain to be linked with the democracies, for it is difficult to tell what is the actual scheme of government in Great Britain today. As a result of the Munich pact, Americans see they can no longer rely on the British Empire.

"The intense interest of the United States in international affairs is the maintenance of peace, not only peace along our shores but throughout the world, for any war is apt to spread. It is inimical to our own interests, even if it does not involve us.

"When a concrete issue arises, the United States will have to take the lead in balancing powers so as to buttress the democracies, unless we want dictatorial absolutism to sweep over us as well as the rest of the world. Such a policy of balance, if clearly conceived, may well become the beginning of a new international order."

Professor Salvemini, who is Lauro De Bosis Lecturer on the History of Italian Civilization at Harvard, said:

"After betraying democracy in Spain and Czecho-Slovakia, the politicians who today are in power in England and France, are themselves threatened by Hitler and Mussolini in their possessions and summon you 'to defend world democracy.'

"As a matter of fact, they do not care about democracy of other countries, and it is doubtful also whether they care much about their own democracy.

Another Side

"There is, however, another side to the story. Democracy or no Democracy, dictatorship or no dictatorship, the splendid isolation of the United States has come to an end. You have to take stock of the fact that, as one of your best historians, Charles Beard has put it, 'If the British Navy were destroyed and Germany emerged upon the Atlantic a dominant sea power, both the shape and realities of things at hand would be changed for the United States.'

"The Government of the United States might prevent the impending general European war, if it took the initiative of forming a coalition with England, France and Russia, aimed at enforcing peace and imposing the rule of law in international relations upon whomsoever disturbed peace."

Such a coalition was emphatically opposed by Mr. Powers, who argued that the British fleet is quite able to defend the British Empire and that the French either are, or should be, able also to defend their territories. Since, in his view, these countries had sabotaged all bases of collective security and world Democracy, he declared there was no longer any world Democracy for the United States to defend.

He opposed a policy of complete isolation, however, saying America should not draw into its shell and cut off trade and communications with other countries; but, he insisted, it should arm itself fully against any possible attack on its interests.

Director Doyle Starts Work Of Reorganizing State U. C. C.

J. Edwin Doyle, named Director of the Unemployment Compensation Commission by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall yesterday, arrived at his new office early today to lay concrete plans for the Commission's reorganization and to confer with Judge Emil E. Fuchs, former Secretary of the abolished Commission.

This will be the second day Director Doyle has visited the Unemployment Commission in his official capacity. Immediately after his appointment late yesterday, the Director proceeded directly to the Commission headquarters to make a study of the present formal set-up.

Given a six to nine month leave of absence by his employer Director Doyle, upon his confirmation, said:

"As a personnel officer in the General Electric Company I have had an opportunity to appreciate unemployment compensation as operated by the company and for the past three years the unemployment compensation plan under the State law. Under both plans the intent and purpose is to provide a medium to create funds and establish benefits for the designated employees in times of unemployment because of stated reasons.

Director Doyle said he would carry the reorganization of the Commission through the initial steps and then return to the General Electric Company. "I wouldn't think of accepting the job on a permanent basis," he declared.

Others appointed under the reorganization plan by Governor Saltonstall yesterday were Fred J. Graham, of Methuen, and Robert E. Marshall, of Worcester, as Deputy Directors. Mr. Graham, who has been head of the U. C. C. re-employment service will now have charge of labor relations. Mr. Marshall, City Solicitor of Worcester, will be in charge of benefits and contributions. There are three Deputy Directors yet to be named.

The six members named to the Advisory Board are: Arthur Rotch, former WPA administrator, and former Mayor Henry Cloutier of Chicopee, representing the public; Daniel J. Boyle of Peabody and Joseph J. Cabral of Cambridge, representing labor, and Royal Parkinson of Southbridge and Willard Ormsbee of Taunton, representing employers.

It is expected that the members of the three-man Board of Review and the remaining Deputy Directors will be appointed early next week.

Washington Had Two Birthdays

What was the date of Washington's birth?

Wrong.

He was not born on Feb. 22, but on Feb. 11. It seems there was a calendar change made during his time, a change that was never fully legalized by all states until after the beginning of the nineteenth century. As a result, Gen. George Washington was a man with two birthdays a year, the first under the Julian Calendar and the second under the Gregorian, which was adopted by England when he was 20 years old. The reform added 11 days to all old-style dates in order to bring the calendar year into equality with the astronomical or sun year. The reform also moved New Year's Day from March 25 to Jan. 1.

In this way Washington's birthday was shifted from Feb. 11 to Feb. 22 and the year was changed in the new style of reckoning to become designated with the ambiguous double numeral, 1731/2.

Great Britain, by Act of Parliament, adopted the new reckoning in 1752. But it appears that the colonies were slow to confirm this legislation. Pennsylvania adopted it before the end of the Revolutionary War, and the first public celebration of Washington's birthday took place at Valley Forge on Feb. 22, 1778. Virginia was still following the old reckoning until after Washington's final birthday, which he celebrated at Alexandria in 1799 on Feb. 11.

During the Revolutionary War the French allied troops celebrated Washington's birthday on Feb. 11. Pres. Ezra Stiles of Yale speaks of it in 1779 as occurring on Feb. 11. "To Washington's dying days," says Rupert Hughes, "he thought of himself as born on Feb. 11," and in the last two Februaries of his life he wrote in his diary to this effect.

Democracy Program For World Proposed

A program for applying democracy—hitherto chiefly a domestic system—to the international sphere will be advanced over the international shortwave radio tomorrow by Mrs. Ruth Cranston, author and lecturer and veteran of many international conferences working on this question.

Her address on "Possibilities of World Government" is to be radiocast at 2:30 p. m., E. S. T., by Station WIXAL of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, on a frequency of 11.79 megacycles.

A conviction that many studies and much thinking of a high order on international organization are available and yet neglected today, is the motive for this talk by Mrs. Cranston, and for the current Sunday afternoon series of which it is a part. Having herself assisted in surveys and conferences at which the experts of the world have pooled and synthesized their ideas, she has prepared a distillation of this material, and is presenting it in readily understandable form as a constructive contribution to the peace movement.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat cloudy to partly cloudy tonight, with slight temperature change, lowest near 32 degrees tonight; Sunday continued cloudy, becoming slightly colder toward night; moderate to occasionally fresh southwest to west and northwest winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy and slightly colder in north portion tonight; Sunday fair and colder.

Vermont: Cloudy and colder tonight and Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; colder Sunday.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong southwest winds shifting to west over south portion and to northwest over north portion; weather somewhat overcast tonight; Sunday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	31	Minneapolis	30	30
Bermuda	60	58	New Orleans	60	60
Chicago	30	26	New York	34	32
Denver	18	16	Norfolk	44	44
Helena	22	18	Philadelphia	34	34
Kansas City	32	28	St. Louis	28	28
Los Angeles	50	50	San Francisco	56	56
Miami	58	58	Washington	36	34

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 18.
B—Minimum, Feb. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:03 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Sunday, 11:17 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles by 5:49 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 5:50 p. m.

Purcell Evidence In Waterbury Case Allowed by Court

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 18 (AP)—More evidence the State claims as important to substantiate its allegations in the Waterbury "Million-dollar-fraud" trial was in the records of the Superior Court here today over objections of defense counsel.

Special Prosecutor Hugh M. Alcorn succeeded in getting the material entered as evidence yesterday when James P. Purcell, Accountant in the City Controller's office completed a full week on the witness stand and the court adjourned for the week end recess until Tuesday.

Mr. Purcell, who read from a number of sheets out of a "warrants payable register" listing payments made by the city during 1935, entered the employ of the City in 1930 shortly after former Comptroller-Daniel J. Leary took office with Mayor Frank Hayes.

Leary, Hayes, and 21 others are defendants in the trial on charges of conspiracy to "cheat and defraud" this City of more than $1,000,000.

The posecution asserted it would show that Waterbury City officials paid many bills from 1930 to 1938 without the approval of the Board of Finance.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Copley—
"Macbeth," presented by the Federal Theater with Glenn Wilson and Elsa Tashko. 8:30. Matinees Saturdays only at 2:30.

Shubert—
"Susan and God," by Rachel Crothers. Presented by John Golden. Starring Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Say It in French," with Ray Milland and Olympe Bradna. 4:15, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Dark Rapture," 2, 5:25, 7:50.

Coolidge Corner—
"Swing, Sister, Swing," with Ken Murray 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. Also "There's That Woman Again," featuring Melvyn Douglas. 3:50, 6:50, 10.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Jesse James," with Tyrone Power. Fenway: 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:15, 9:20. Also "While New York Sleeps." Fenway: 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Paramount: 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Gunga Din," with Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:05, 9:55. Also Walt Disney Revue. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:50, 9:50. "March of Time," 10:10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15.

R. K. O. Boston—
George O'Brien in "Arizona Legion." 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:25, 7:25, 10:25. Also "Convict's Code," with Robert Kent, Anna Nagel and Sidney Blackmer. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25. Stage: Collins & Peterson, Cass Daley, 3 Samuels & Harriet Hayes. 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

South Station Theater—
"Colortour of Sydney, Australia," "The Wrong Way Out," "The Isle of Pingo Pongo," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Radio—Page 10

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabin. 1, 3, 5:10, 7:15, 9:25.

Scollay and Modern—
"They Made Me a Criminal," starring John Garfield. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Mr. Moto's Last Warning," with Peter Lorre. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:25.

Trans-Lux—
"Ferdinand the Bull," "Spills and Thrills of Skiing," "Going Places," with Graham McNamee.

Tremont—
"Tovarich," with Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer. Also "The Adventures of Robin Hood," with Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Love Finds Andy Hardy," with Mickey Rooney. Also Loretta Young and Charles Boyer in "Caravan."

Metropolitan—
"Wings of the Navy," featuring George Brent, Olivia de Havilland and John Payne. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Ambush," with Gladys Swarthout and Lloyd Nolan. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Normandie—
"Garden of the Moon," with Pat O'Brien. Also "Treasure Island," with Wallace Berry. Tomorrow: "Alcatraz Island," with John Litel and Ann Sheridan. Also "Carefree," with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire.

Exeter—
Marsha Hunt and Gordon Jones in "Long Shot." 2:05, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Up the River," starring Preston Foster and Phyllis Brooks. 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. Tomorrow: Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney and Cecilia Parker in "Out West with the Hardys." Also "Newsboy's Home," with Jackie Cooper, and Wendy Barrie.

State and Orpheum—
Norma Shearer and Clark Gable in "Idiot's Delight." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. Also "My Son Is a Criminal," with Alan Baxter. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:55.

Repertory—
"The Bad Man of Brimstone," with Wallace Beery. Also "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance," with Peter Lorre. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "You're Only Young Once," with Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. Also "King of Alcatraz," with Lloyd Nolan.

Uptown—
"Dawn Patrol," with Errol Flynn, Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10:05. Also "There's That Woman Again," featuring Melvyn Douglas and Virginia Bruce. 2:20, 5:30, 8:45.

University—
Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore in "Young Dr. Kildare." 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Say It in French," with Ray Milland. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Dawn Patrol," with Errol Flynn. Also Charles Ruggles in "His Exciting Night."

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Young in Heart," with Janet Gaynor, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Roland Young. Also "Room Service," with the Marx Brothers. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Sixteenth evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Myra Hess, piano soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

The Barn, 36 Joy Street—
"The Doctors," by Paul and Claire Sifton. To be presented every Thursday, Friday and Saturday evening through March 4. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Beverly, in Briscoe Junior High School, Beverly, 8 p. m.

Harvard Club—
Concert by The Pierian (Harvard University Orchestra). Malcolm H. Holmes, conductor. 4:30.

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—
Song recital by Marion Fisher Robertson, mezzo soprano. Evelyn Hathaway, accompanist. 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Prof. Hedda Ballon, pianist; Mrs. Jeanne Kimball, soprano, and Leo Litwin, accompanist. 2.

Hotel Vendome—
Ninety-fifth concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club. Richard Burgin, violin; Georges Laurent, flute; Jean Bedetti, violoncello, and Jesus Sanroma, pianoforte. 3:30.

Suffolk University Auditorium, Temple Street—
Concert by Oliver Daniel, pianist. 3:15.

Speeding Trains in Miniature Huff and Puff at Boston Show

The third annual exhibition of the Massachusetts Model Railroad Society opened today at the club's quarters, 665 Atlantic Avenue, and will continue from noon to 9:30 p. m. daily, through next Saturday, Feb. 25. More than 6,700 persons, of which 65 per cent were adults, attended last year's exhibition, and it is expected this record crowd will be greatly exceeded this year.

A complete miniature railroad system, correct in every detail, and one of the most extensive of such layouts in the United States, will be seen by the visiting public in schedule operation. No hand will touch the trains as they flash over the system's more than 800 feet of track, stop at automatic signal lights, start on the green light, make switches and cross-overs, and climb the hills, dip into valleys, rush past farms and small towns, disappear into mountain tunnels and lead at last into the big city terminal, where engines are uncoupled proceed to the automatic turntable and thence to the roundhouse. Everything is electrically controlled, remotely, from a central control tower, from which more than six miles of wire emanate to all points of the system.

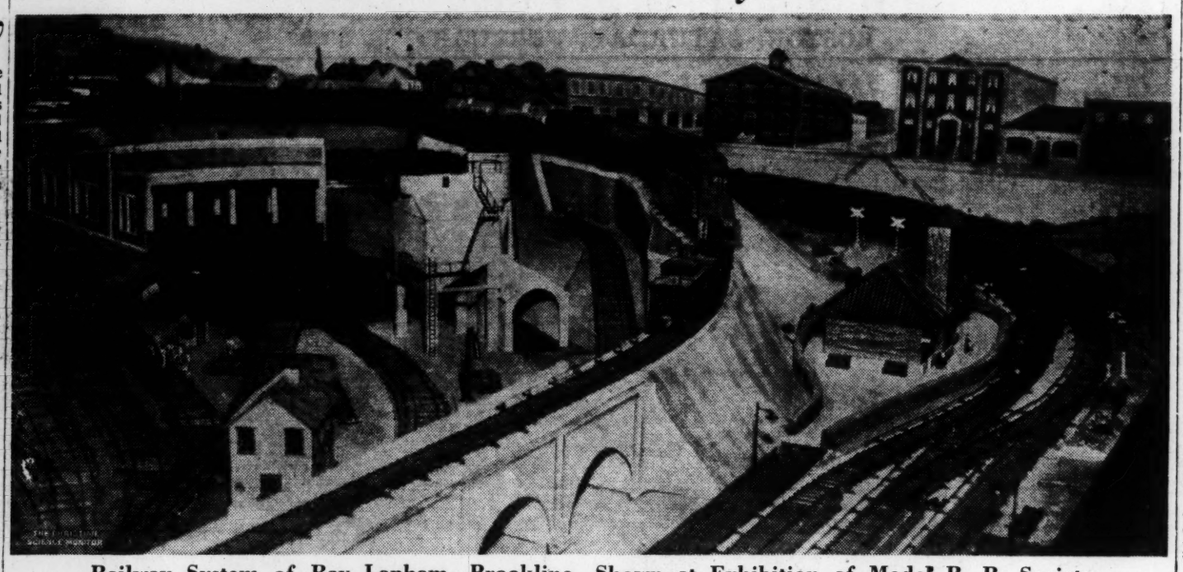
The society's equipment, and the scenic layout as well, is constructed in one-quarter inch scale. Every part is true to its prototype. The locomotives and rolling stock have all been made by the club members themselves, and so intricate is this model construction work that a miniature locomotive is valued at $300, and the other rolling stock in proportion. There is none of the Christmas toy type of railroad in the Club's system. Actual steel rails are spiked to wooden ties and rock ballast lines the whole right of way. Automatic signal control prevents a following train from entering a block where a preceding train may have halted. The entire exhibition give a true picture of a real railroad in operation.

The Massachusetts Model Railroad Society has been in existence for three years. Twice it has had to enlarge quarters as new trackage, equipment and the necessary surrounding country was increased. The Club now has 150 members, all whom have been model enthusiasts for years. During the past several years when hobbies gained national prominence, they discovered the strength of their numbers and now practically every big city has its model railroad club.

The local organization is headed by Cyril C. Reynolds, President, of Chestnut Hill. Avard W. Craig, of Newton Center, is Vice-President; Frank L. Collins, West Roxbury, Treasurer; Wilfred L. Hurley, Brockton, Secretary; Robert Sweetser, Wakefield, Librarian; and Charles H. Burns, Wollaston; Harold Dixon, Medford; Otto Horsman, Quincy; and Ellis Spear, 3rd, of Newton Center, are Directors. Practically every member of the Club has his own individual miniature layout in his own home, as well as contributing his best pieces of equipment for this annual exhibition.

One of the most complete of private layouts is that in the home of Raymond Lapham, in Brookline. Mr. Lapham's "Lone Star Line" is rated among the 10 best in the country. His railroad pictures a section of West Texas, and is scenically as well as technically correct. Mr. Lapham's rail line runs through the Texas oil fields, connects with a water terminal, a crude oil plant and a refining plant. One of the proudest pieces of his equipment is a scale working model of an oil well, that is valued at $800. Mr. Lapham's whole layout is valued at approximately $2,500, which places no price or value on labor or construction time. Mr. Lapham, assisted by Harold Dixon, of Medford, did all the work of construction, including the locomotives and rolling stock. The "Lone Star Line" boasts of the most modern equipment, its locomotives being of the Hudson 4-6-4 Type for passenger service, the Southern Pacific 4-8-2 Type for dual passenger and freight service, and the Mikado 2-8-2 Type being distinctly freight engines. The whole layout is automatically controlled, and in "O" gauge, or ¼ inch to the foot.

The Trains On This Road Always Run On Time



Railway System of Ray Lapham, Brookline, Shown at Exhibition of Model R. R. Society

World Liner Due To Make Boston For Week End

Week-End Sailings

Sailings of deep-water passenger liners from the port of Boston this week-end are limited to two vessels, both leaving today.

First of the two to arrive and sail was the Lady Rodney, of the Canadian National Steamships, in from Halifax to embark about 100 passengers at Commonwealth Pier and sail for Bermuda, Nassau and Jamaica.

Late today the Scythia of the Cunard White Star fleet is due from New York to take on passengers and cargo at East Boston, sailing at 10 p. m. tonight for Galway, Cobh and Liverpool.

On the passenger list of the Lady Rodney appears the names of Charles Tifft of Boston and Marblehead, and a partner in a brokerage firm, accompanied by Mrs. Tifft; Mahlon E. Traylor of Wellesley, and head of a large brokerage house in Boston, with Mrs. Traylor; Mr. and Mrs. Oswald O. Willauer of Boston and Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Davis of Brookline.

The President Adams, first of the passenger liners of the American President Lines to complete a voyage in the round-the-world service, under the house flag of the newly organized successors to the old Dollar Line, is due at Boston Sunday, coming from New York to discharge and load cargo.

Another passenger liner, operating without passengers during the winter months, is due over the week-end, the United States Lines steamer American Shipper from Manchester, Liverpool, Belfast and Glasgow.

In all, a fleet of 36 vessels is due over the week-end, including freighters, colliers, tankers, and "tramps" from odd ports of the world.

Harvard Associate Librarian Retires

The retirement of Walter B. Briggs, Associate Librarian of the Harvard College Library, who was formerly Librarian of Trinity College, Hartford, and Reference Librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, was announced by the University yesterday. Mr. Briggs served 42 years with the Harvard Library.

During his years at Harvard, especially in supervising the delivery desk, Mr. Briggs has not only become widely acquainted with scholars and dignitaries from all over the world who have come to study, but he has also seen the library grow from 400,000 volumes and pamphlets in 1886, when the main collection was in Gore Hall, to approximately 4,000,000 at the present time.

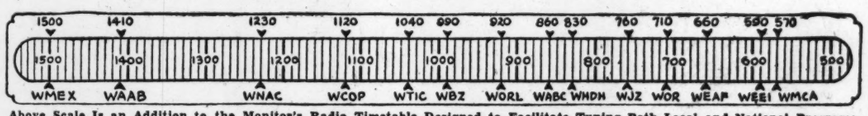
Senators Hold Fast To 'Fast Day' in N. H.

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—The New Hampshire Senate held fast—to "Fast Day."

By a vote of 15 to 8, on Feb. 15, Legislators have refused to abolish the 200-year-old holiday once marked by all New Englanders, but now observed solely in the Granite State, as a day of thanks for surviving winter's rigors and prayer for good crops.

The Senate sent to the House a bill changing the observance date from the last Thursday to the last Monday in April, but declined to change the designation to "Forefathers' Day."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs. (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "What Price America?": talk; drama	Library of Congress Chamber Music concert	Metropolitan Opera: Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 Jack Marshard's	"Southwestern Stars":		Sport reports	Children's program
5:30 Orchestra	variety program		Sport reports	"Let's Get Together"
5:45		Network program	Sport reports	"Let's Get Together"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	"The Monitor News"
6:15 L. Noble's Orch.	Weather: music; news	Marimba Melodies	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mounted": dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Dinner Concert"	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"		Dramatization	"Dinner Concert"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Americans at Work: interviews	"Message of Israel"	Variety Show: Neighbor Boys: chorus; orch.	News Service	Earl Foxe's Orchestra
7:15	"Message of Israel"		News commentator	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:30 Joe E. Brown:	"Jim's Question Bee"	"Lives of Great Men"	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 H. Sosnik's Orch.	"Jim's Question Bee"	Hotel Men's Association	"20th Century Music"	Gypsy Orchestra
8:00 'Johnny Presents':	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou; L. Clinton's Orch.	"Jazz Nocturne": quartet; soloist; orchestra	"Pat Pending": inventor's program
8:15 Russ Morgan's Or.	Ben Cutler's Orchestra			
8:30 "Professor Quiz":	"Brent House": dramatization	Fred Waring and His Pennsylvanians	Harvard-Princeton basketball game	"Jungle Jim"
8:45 questions; answers				"Dance Time"
9:00 "Honolulu Bound":	National Barn Dance:	'Vox Pop': Parks Johnson; W. Butterworth	Harvard-Princeton basketball game	"Spy Stories": dramatization
9:15 comedy; music	Henry Burr; soloists;			
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	"Hall of Fun": Gordon	Harvard-Princeton basketball game	"Songs of the Past"
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots"; orchestra	Jenkins' Orchestra		Russell Byrd's Orch.
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	NBC Symphony Orchestra; Arturo Toscanini, conductor	Network program	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15 vocalist; quintet;		Network program	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 M. Warnow's Or.		Johnny Hamp's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
10:45 "Opinions"	NBC Symphony Or-	Johnny Hamp's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather: news	chestra: Arturo Toscanini, conductor	News Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	"Front Page Drama"
11:15 Sports: music		Weather Service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Dance Music
11:30 Charles Baum's Or.	News; weather; music	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Charles Baum's Or.	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Day's End"

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Sunday Morning	Peerless Trio	Organ and xylophone recital	Dudley Radio Carolers: mixed chorus; speaker	
8:15 Prelude	Instrumental trio			
8:30 'Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle'	Tone Pictures; weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 "From the Ocean	"Coast-to-Coast on a	Quartet recital	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	Religious service
9:15 Loft"; news	Bus"; children's prgrm	Quartet recital		Religious service
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Melody Moments";	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	Concert orchestra
9:45 Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's prgrm	salon orch.; vocalist		Concert orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air.	Time; Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air.	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious service
10:30 Aubade for Strings	Rakov's Orchestra	"Music and American	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Religious service
10:45 Aubade for Strings	Studio program	Youth"; youth sing		Morning Hymns
11:00 Old South Church.	News; weather; Journal	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Network program
11:15 Old South Church	"Neighbor Nell"	Temple Israel Service		"Music in the Modern
11:30 Old South Church	"Southernaires": male	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Manner"
11:45 Old South Church	quartet	Temple Israel Service		The Italian Hour
12:00 News Service	Music Hall: Symphony	Clotilda Zappala, so-	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 "Reveries"	Orchestra; Erno Rapee,	prano; organist	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 "Male and Female"	conductor; Jan Peerce,	University of Chicago	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 "Kennel Time"	tenor	Round Table	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Beacon St. Window	"Great Plays"; Count	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano soloist	Leo Tolstoy's "Redemption"; Burns Mantle,	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 Norway's Salute		News Service	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45 to World's Fair	commentator	"Don Artiste"	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00 "Americans All—	'Magic Key': Symphony	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt	"Let's Go Back to the	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 Immigrants All"	Or., Frank Black, con-	Fanny's": variety	Bible": talk; music	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 'Words Without	ductor; Nathan Mil-	Barry McKinley, songs	Metropolitan Reporter	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 Music"	stein, violinist	"Fables in Verse"	News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 New York Philharmonic - Symphony	Concert Band; Frank	"Sunday Drivers"; vo-	Drama and music	Dance Time
3:15 Orchestra; John	Simon, conductor	calists; orchestra	Drama and music	Dance Time
3:30 Barbirolli, con-	News; talk	"Name the Place"	"People's Rally"	Sunl Chorus
3:45	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Chats About Dogs"	"People's Rally"	Sunl Chorus
4:00 ducting; Mischa	"National Vespers"	Vivian Chiesa, soprano;	Religious Hour	"Music of the Moment"
4:15 Elman, violinist;	"National Vespers"	Hendrik W. Van Loon	Religious Hour	"Music of the Moment"
4:30 Deems Taylor,	"Massachusetts on the	"The Shadow"; drama-	Religious Hour	"Sweet Music"
4:45 commentator	March"; drama	tization	Religious Hour	Three Dukes of Rhythm
5:00 Organ music	Metropolitan Opera Auditions	"Uncle Ezra"; comedy	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 "Just Dogs"		skit with music	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30 'Ben Bernie and	Travel talk	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45 All the Lads"	"Dog Heroes"; sketch	Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00 "Silver Theater":	Religious Hour	"Concert Miniatures"	"Musical Steelmakers";	Irish Minstrels
6:15 dramatization	Religious Hour	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	variety program	Gospel songs
6:30 "Gateway to Holly-	Weather; Garden talk	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Dramatization
6:45 wood"	News Service	Variety songs	orchestra; comment	Dramatization
7:00 'People's Platform':	Frank Murphy, talk	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	"Create Your Job"
7:15 informal discussion	Eugene Conley, tenor	vocalist; orchestra	"Curtain Calls"	The Master Singers
7:30 Screen Guild Show:	"Sunday Night at Seth	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Salute to WBRK, Pittsfield: vocalists; orch.	"Cowboy Caravan"
7:45 drama; music	Parker's"	Gene Krupa's Orchestra		"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00 'This Is New York':	Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, Rudolph Ringwall, conductor	Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; Donald Dickson; Dorothy Lamour; Marlene Dietrich; orch.	American Forum of the Air: "Taxing Government Securities and Salaries"	Broadcast from Casa Manana
8:15 John and Elaine				"Cottage Hawaiians"
8:30 Barrymore; Ray-				Education speaker
8:45 mond Page; chorus				
9:00 Sunday Evening	C. Boyer, Gail Patrick	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Five Star Final":
9:15 Hour: Symphony	in "Green Light"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	dramatizations
9:30 Orch.; Lily Pons,	Walter Winchell	"Ame-Fican Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Question Box"; Bob
9:45 soprano; chorus	Irene Rich; sketch	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Gillan conducting
10:00 Robert Benchley's	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"The Circle"; Lawrence	"Good Will Hour"	"Good Will Hour"
10:15 Variety Program	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Tibbett; John Gunther;	"Good Will Hour"	"Good Will Hour"
10:30 H. V. Kaltenborn	"Cheerio"; talk; music.	Cary Grant; Basil	"Good Will Hour"	"Good Will Hour"
10:45 "Opinions"	"Cheerio"; talk; music.	Rathbone; orchestra	"Good Will Hour"	"Good Will Hour"
11:00 News; Quiz	News; weather; music.	News Service	Commentator	"Classical Album"
11:15 Jack Denny's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Weather reports	Larry Funk's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
11:30 Archie Bleyer's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	Larry Funk's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	Chick Webb's Orchestra	"Day's End"

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Jean Abbey	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"David Harum": sketch.	Studio Interview	"Melodic Tones"
11:15 Scattergood Baines.	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	"Lorenzo Jones"	Hillbilly group	Jean Harper, songs
11:30 "Big Sister"; play.	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown".	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	"Theater Club"	Organist
12:00 Commentator	News; "Noonday Revue"	"The Carters"; sketch.	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	"Noonday Revue"	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs.	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: W. Blau-	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	"Mountaineers"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	fuss' Orchestra	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"Don Artiste"	Garden Club	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour.	"Silhouettes in Blue"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "The Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour.	"Voice of Experience"	"Pianologues"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Elinor Sherry, songs	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale.	Piano soloist	World Events
2:45 the Air	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale.	"National Defense"	Helen Ohlin, soprano
3:00 News Service	Rochester Civic Orchestra Matinee Concert;	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sports reports
3:15 Music Hour: Curtis		"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	"Concert Hall"	Sports reports
3:30 Institute of Music	G. F. Harrison, cond.	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Cats and the Fiddle"	Sports reports
3:45 concert	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	Sports reports
4:00 Community Bulletin	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Backstage Wife"	Girl Scout drama	Sports reports
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	"Midstream"; sketch	Sports reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Wayne and Dick, songs	Sports reports
4:45 "Piano Parade"	"Club Matinee"; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch.	"Musical Early Edition"	Sports reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Relay from Paris	"Dick Tracy"; sketch.	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; drama.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"	"Smilin' Jack"	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Weather; sports	Sport Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"On the Mall"	Voice; organ; violin	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Music for Men"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Rhythm Revue	'Alias Jimmy Valentine':	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	Jack Fisher's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor: va-	"Campus Chatter"	"Dance Time"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 riety program	'Pine Tree Troubadours'	"Inside of Sports"	dramatic sketch	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00 "Cavalcade of	'Carson Robison and His	Al Pearce and His Gang;	"Studies in Contrast"	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:15 America"; drama.	Buckaroos	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	"Studies in Contrast"	"Princess of Song"
8:30 Pick and Pat: com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"The Fight for Intellectual Freedom"	Breed Walter, comment.
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	symphony orchestra		Johannes Steel, news
9:00 Adolphe Menjou;	Paul Martin's Music	Phil Spitalny's Orches-	Colonel Louis Johnson,	Philharmonians Octet
9:15 Rosalind Russell;	Paul Martin's Music	tra; D. Thompson	Asst. Sec'y. of War	"Swing at It"
9:30 Ginger Rogers in	Two Westminster Col-	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	Amateur Hour
9:45 "Stage Door"	lege choirs; organ	Morton Downey, tenor	WOR Symphony Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Amateur Hour
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Amateur Hour
10:30 Columbia Work-	"National Forum"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody";	Russell Byrd's Orch.
10:45 shop; drama	"National Forum"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Attillio Baggiore, tenor;	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	symphony orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sport comment	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
11:30 Sport comment	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
11:45 Sport comment	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Day's End"

Fishermen's Union Threatens Strike

Unless some agreement on working conditions, limitation of catches on large trawlers, and division of earnings, is reached before March 1, the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, will call a strike involving about 100 Boston and Gloucester vessels and 1,500 men, union officials announced yesterday.

Negotiations between the Union and the Federation of Fishing Boat Operators of New England and New York have been continuing for 15 months—without result. A total of 27 demands are involved. Limitation of the size of catches on large trawlers, so as to keep up the price of fish—giving larger shares of the trip profits to the men—is an important factor.

Another conference between union and employer representatives is scheduled for Monday.

Around the Corner

"Playback" — Salesmen supplying the nickel-in-the-slot phonograph trade with records have had one ear open lately for possible repercussions from a mistake in a recording studio recently.

Before the final master disk is made, several preliminary records are usually cut and played back to the musicians so that they may see just what the effect of their efforts will be. When, in the course of these first try-outs, a trumpeter or trombone soloist "hits a klinker" the sour effect is often greeted at once with colorful comment—if not with derisive remarks.

It so happened the other day that in recording a very popular number by one famous orchestra, one of these playback disks was sent to be processed at the factory instead of the final, commentless example. Quite a few of the records were distributed before the mistake was discovered, according to reports. The first of them went to distributors.

The comment on the work of one or two soloists, which is contained on these disks, is said to be more pungent than any likely to be made by anyone paying a nickel to hear the number.

* * *

Safety Pins on Toast?—The fact that the old time apothecary shop has grown into a corner department store is a matter of general remark, of course—some drug stores are even selling women's silk stockings, we notice—but now there is a quite liberal interpretation of the word "food" in food stores, too.

One grocery flier emanating from a Roxbury store, lists such things as tomatoes, prunes, noodles and pound cake — and then proceeds to fuses, safety pins and shoe laces. Incidentally, we notice that under the heading "Cracker" Department" there are two dog foods and only one variety of cracker intended for human consumption.

* * *

"Can't Be Licked"—It was something of a compliment to both the City of Waltham and Lowell Thomas when a card mailed in Cuba was delivered at the Waltham Chamber of Commerce yesterday. On Jan. 19 the radio news commentator, broadcasting from the Hovey Institute in Waltham, referred to the city as "the town that can't be licked." The postcard was addressed to "F. R. Person, The Town that Can't Be Licked, Massachusetts, U. S. A."

Postal authorities sent it to Waltham at once, but not being able to locate "F. R. Person," delivered it to the Chamber of Commerce.

* * *

Dollars to Waste—Money that goes to waste in the North Station is far from wasted—even though there is plenty of it—$15,000 to be exact.

A friend of ours, whiling away a waiting hour in the station, stopped to observe an individual in overalls wiping off parts of a locomotive with a handful of cotton waste. "I wonder," he said to himself at first, and to the man next, "just how much cotton waste a railroad uses in a year."

The man didn't know but supposed it must be pretty much.

Further inquiry proved he was right. Boston & Maine officials—whichever ones deal with wiping waste—told the waiting traveler that their road spent about $15,000 on the waste every year.

Myra Hess Symphony Soloist

The Arts in Boston

The Second Symphony of William Schuman had its first Boston performance at yesterday's concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the sixteenth Friday afternoon reunion of the season. As readers of this newspaper already know, this so-called symphony is not symphonic in form. In its one movement with three sections, it develops a single melody which is reinforced with an ostinato figure or two. But the striking trick about the score is the almost constant iteration of the note C, which, in the composer's own words, is "stated or implied" throughout.

The persistent sounding of this note, set off by chords totally unrelated to it, constitutes a violent assault upon the sensibilities. It is this assault of monotony aggravated by dissonance that marks the score, rather than its adventures in contrapuntal writing. Although the work has no program, this theatrical effect suggests a composer who might profitably turn to dramatic rather than abstract writing. The applause yesterday was no more than polite, and the author was called on to take only one bow.

Mr. Schuman's contribution was followed by the Third Symphony of Sibelius, in C major. It was high time this symphony was restored to the active repertory. It has never been as popular as the other six in the series, but it has not deserved its long eclipse. Dr. Koussevitzky played it twice in 1928, and repeated it in 1932; then silence until yesterday. Dr. Muck and Mr. Monteux had considered it in their incumbencies but had put it aside.

The reason for the comparative neglect of this symphony is not easy to perceive. Certainly it is not because the work is inaccessible compared with its fellows. It is simple and clear enough to listen to. Possibly the shyness displayed toward it is due to its position in a transition period. It abjures the "effectiveness" of the first two in favor of an asceticism that was to become the mark of the later ones, but without perhaps quite reaching their individuality. Nevertheless it is distinctly characteristic. No one else could have written it, and it has, moreover, an austere charm. It should be heard oftener.

After the intermission Myra Hess joined the orchestra in Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 3, in C minor, and the result was a performance of subtle and exquisite charm for which soloist, conductor and orchestra must (and did) share credit.

L. A. S.

Dinner to Davis Planned

A testimonial luncheon to Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce since 1921, is being planned by a committee of 75 prominent Bostonians associated with port activities. Councilman Clement A. Norton, Superintendent of the Commonwealth Pier in South Boston, is Chairman of the group, which announced Wednesday that the luncheon is to be given on March 9 in the Chamber of Commerce Building main dining room.

Station WIXAL

For Sunday, Feb. 19

(11.79mc—25.4m)

1:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program: Leland Powers Players.
2:00 p. m.—Transcription Library.
2:30 p. m.—"Possibilities of a World Government," Ruth Cranston.
3:00 p. m.—New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra
5:30 p. m.—Visiting American Colleges: Smith College.
6:00 p. m.—W1XAL Bulletin Board: Message.

For Monday, Feb. 20

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Natural Science: "Playing With Air"; Loring Andrews.
7:45 p. m.—Musical program.
8:00 p. m.—Modern Radio: "Autodyne Receiver." Dr. C. Davis Belcher.
9:15 to 11 p. m.—Special program for Latin America (11.73mc).

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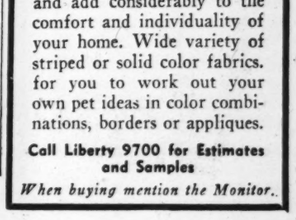
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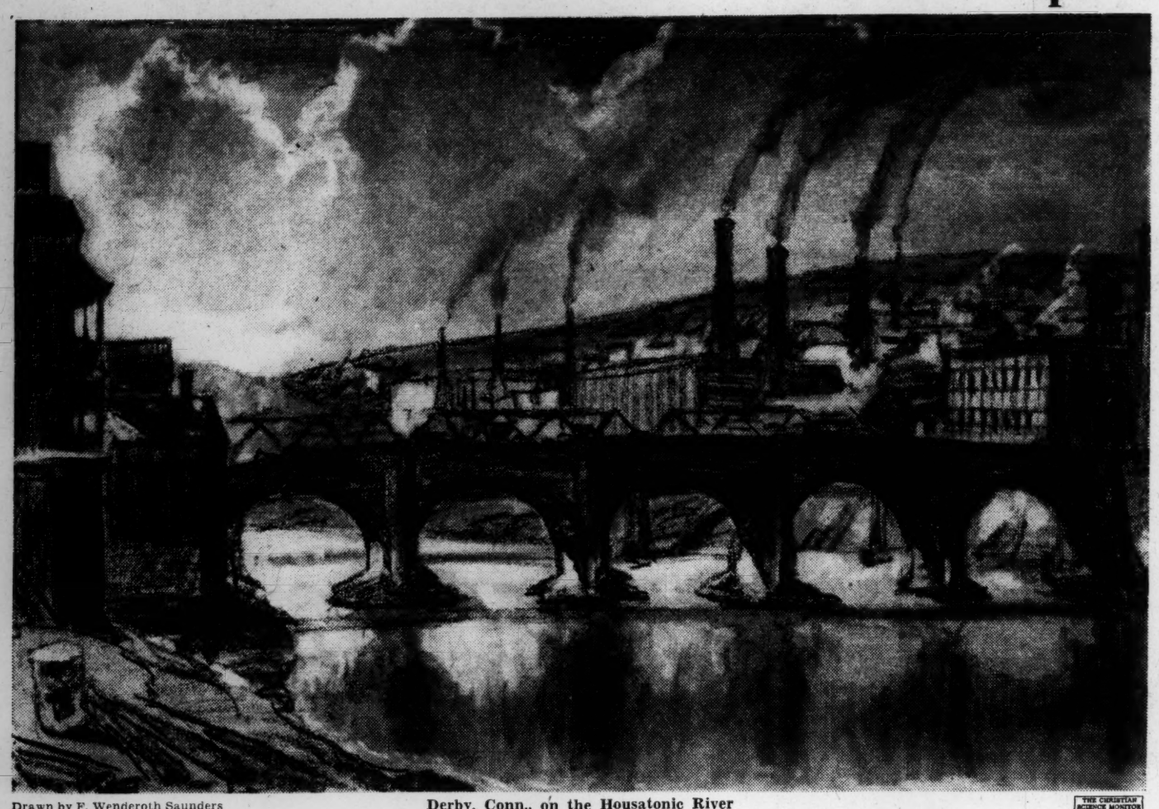

Drawn by F. Wenderoth Saunders

Derby, Conn., on the Housatonic River

Where Oxcart Once Exchanged Loads With Sailing Vessel, Now It Is Factory With Freight Car or Motortruck

Once a seaport with diminishing trade, Derby now manufactures a variety of products.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DERBY, Conn.—The Derby of today is the city that the common pin built. Once a seaport with rapidly diminishing trade in the eighteenth century, Derby turned successfully to manufacturing to regain its early prosperity. Although the city retains few of the physical aspects of a New England Colonial town, and with its bridges over the Housatonic more nearly resembles a European city, its beginnings, nevertheless, are written on the first pages of Connecticut's history.

Derby always has been associated with trade and industry. Its accomplishments, its reverses, its ability to adapt itself to changing economic conditions, make an epitome of American industry. In 1651 Derby began as a trading post called Paugasuck. The community grew quickly and was incorporated as a town in 1675 taking its name from Derby, England. Despite its distance from the coast, the river enabled the town to become a seaport; and a thriving port it did become, with forests and a rich farming hinterland.

This earlier period of prosperity reached its height about 1750, largely through the efforts of Jabez Bacon, a leading merchant of the day. The railroad had not been invented, and turnpikes were few and expensive. It was then the custom for the smaller ocean freight carriers to proceed up river to the head of navigation and received their cargoes directly from the production areas. A typical morning of the year 1750 would have revealed a string of wagons a half mile long, each driver awaiting his turn to approach the docks where ships from the West Indies and elsewhere were discharging freight and replacing it with the standard New England products—lumber to the Antilles and dried fish to the shores of the Mediterranean. Around the docks and the warehouses, near to bursting with the trade of the world, there was a confusion of creaking carts, sweating horses, jangling harness, and teamsters impatient to be off with their return loads.

A half century later, this bustling trade had departed. The then recently completed turnpike enabled wagons to reach the seacoast at New Haven, where the port was free from ice throughout the winter. Undaunted, however, Derby turned from trade to manufacturing. In this section, Derby pioneered in the field of metal industries; and in 1836, the common pin brought fame and prosperity. Two ingenious machines invented by Dr. John I. Howe of New York revolutionized the industry. The first machine made the pin in one operation, while the second stuck them in regimental files in paper.

Today, a variety of products emanate from Derby's busy mills, including shirts, safety pins, dairy machinery, filing cabinets, keys, and sponge rubber.

But there is more to Derby than smoking chimneys and whirling factory wheels. In close proximity to the old town common, with its town well, there remain houses built in the times of Jabez Bacon; and one can still see a portion of the birthplace of Commodore Isaac Hull, most famous of the Constitution's commanders and victor over the British Guerrière.

Those who have an eye for industrial composition, and who see in the tall smoke-stacks and fortress-like factory buildings the modern counterpart of the towers and ramparts of the Middle Ages, will not find unpleasing the scene where the Housatonic narrows to lick at the foundations of brick warehouses and swirl under the stone arches of the main bridge as the stream moves silently toward the sea.

'Gas' for It Cost $3 a Gallon

This Austrian Auto Dates From 1875

Siegfried Marcus (in inset) experimented with gasoline-driven vehicles as early as 1860. The one above, now in the Technical Museum in Vienna, came 15 years later.

Driver 'Spun' Rear Wheels To Start 'Gas Buggy' in 1860's

Suppose gasoline were selling for $3 a gallon and one had to order it by mail from some distant point, suppose those few remaining signs and local town statutes setting the speed limit at eight miles an hour really had teeth in them, and suppose you had to have someone hold up the rear end of your automobile while you grasped the spokes and tried to "spin" the engine to start it—then, Mr. Motorist, you might have something to worry about, in fact a few of the troubles that beset inventors of "gas-buggies."

Men like Siegfried Marcus whose exploits at outwitting the police by driving his contraption at night when all civilized people had bedded down their horses and retired themselves, are recalled in the current issue of Technology Review by L. L. Thwing. Early phases of automotive history have been told many times, but the achievements of Marcus are not so well known.

Opened Shop in Vienna

Marcus was an Austrian. In 1860, he opened a machine shop in Vienna and began experimenting with gasoline engines at a time when the fuel could be purchased only at a cost of $3 a gallon and after the cutting of much red tape.

At that time, according to Mr. Thwing, whose source material is a publication on Marcus by the Technisches Museum für Industrie und Gewerbe, Wien, other men were experimenting with steam carriages and he apparently was the only one working with gasoline-driven cars.

"Marcus' first experimental vehicle," he writes, "was an engine on a flat car, as were Peter Cooper's locomotive and the first steam automobile to make a mile a minute in America. Marcus' car was a two-stroke, atmospheric-type engine, set on a large handcart. The rear axle and crankshaft were one and the same. The connecting rod was in two parts, with a stiff spiral spring to absorb some of the inequalities of thrusts from the cylinder. Because there was no explosion, these kicks were mild as compared with those of modern high-speed motors, and there should have been a heavy flywheel for continuity of power.

"It was necessary to lift the rear wheels and spin them to start the engine. For ignition, the car had a high-tension magneto, later patented by Marcus. Other details are lacking, but according to the testimony of an early passenger who with Marcus managed to elude the police: 'In the year 1865, Marcus invited me to test his first automobile. . . . One should not think Marcus had only to crank his motor and start away from his workshop.'"

Water Main Fixed In Vermont Town; Fire Hazard Down

ORLEANS, Vt., Feb. 18 (AP)—Using electric drills and dynamite, workmen today cut through four feet of pavement and frozen earth and replaced six feet of broken water main which had lowered this town's two reservoirs to one-fourth their usual depth.

With several days expected to elapse before normal water service would be restored to Orleans' 1,500 residents, F. J. Kinney, Fire Chief, announced the Department would continue to keep a supply of water in cream cans, ready to race to fires on trucks.

Four minor blazes occurred before the main was repaired under flood lights, but the stored water extinguished them without difficulty.

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Beach Villages Take a Winter Holiday

(Continued from Page 9)

a generous share of which found its way into New England banks.

Now to sketch the scene: While ski-tows clank and rattle, and snow-trains steam at sidings, and gay shouts rise from slope and slide and rink—a scene almost of desolation characterizes the summer settlements that mark New England's 5,000-mile waterfront.

Summer visitors having departed with summer's verdure, a seasonal desuetude gradually has been descending along the briny edges of Yankeeland. Now, as winter takes hold in earnest, the transition is complete. Once teeming (and again to be teeming) communities have become seemingly bereft of life. Along the frayed coast line cold seas pile up grotesque ice sculptures against rocky headlands, and with crunchings and grindings the teeth of the tide gnaw at fields of drift ice margining the inlets.

Suppose one swings around by Nantasket Beach and along out to Hull. Some 40,000 people come here in the summer season. The streets are crowded with gaiety and color and humanity on the go. Today in all that long stretch of ocean front with its lines of stalls and store fronts gazing blankly out to sea, there may be but just one sign of activity. An automobile comes down the long drive, stops before a home, and a passenger crosses the street. For the rest: passivity; a nonslangy nothing doing. A gust of snow blows along the street to tap with crystal fingers on the windows of dozens of vacant stores. A high wave dashes up the beach and the salt spray turns to sleet ere it falls. But stop in the friendly warmth—both physically and fraternally speaking—of the Metropolitan District Police station and one learns that, after all, the town is not deserted. Indeed, there is a population of some 2,000 year-rounders here in Hull. "Holed in, some of 'em. Some of 'em commute by train or automobile to the city. There is something going on here all year round, only in the winter you don't see much of it."

Or take Brant Rock or its neighboring seaside communities. If it were not for an open gas station, an ubiquitous chain store, and a group of carpenters working on a cottage one suddenly set down here might fancy himself in some far north frontier town. The snow drifts against the store fronts, whirls coldly along the cottage-lined avenues leading to the sea. On the beach a pair of hard-bitten gulls tussle with a bit of drift, and snow mingles with spray and a dull gray sea booms lonesomely. Atmosphere.

A questionnaire recently circulated by the New England Council returns answers indicative of the increased tourist trade brought into the area by the increasing interest in winter sports. At Bridgeton, Maine, for instance, there was a 10 per cent increase last year over the year previous. Gorham, N. H., reports an influx of 2,500 skiers where formerly there were comparatively few.

Additional business due to winter recreational traffic to the eastern slope region of New Hampshire has demanded the addition of six new inns, and recent experiences prove that visitors would do well to make reservations well in advance. Jackson, N. H., reports a doubling of business in the 1937-38 season as against the previous year. Bradford, Vt., reduces the gain to dollars—a thousand of them. St. Albans, Vt., puts the gain at $300; Waterbury, Vt., at $5,000; Woodstock, Vt., at $60,000, while Lowell, Mass., approximates the winter sports revenue gain at $15,000.

But it will be noted that all this activity is associated with places more or less inland, whereas a goodly share of New England's summer tourist traffic follows the coast from Bridgeport to Bar Harbor. Leaving the busy New England harbor towns out of the reckoning, an interesting metamorphosis takes place as the coast resorts draw into their cocoons of snow, and the slopes and lake surfaces inland come alive with innumerable "Runnered Mercurys."

The transition offers a study in contrasts which seekers of the picturesque may appreciate by guiding their automotive jaunts toward almost any of a source of seaside resorts within striking distance of most of the eastern New England centers—Narragansett Pier, R. I.; Brant Rock, or Green Harbor, or Humarock; Marblehead Neck, or certain Cape Ann communities; Plum Island, or Salisbury Beach, in Massachusetts; Hampton or Rye Beaches in New Hampshire; dozens of little resort towns dotting the ragged edge of Maine—to merely suggest the general idea.

Only Caretakers

Marblehead Neck or Jerusalem Road or anywhere along the Maine coast and the scene has a different aspect. The hotels are scarcer, the summer homes more pretentious, the beaches are found only in the coves, and granite headlands nose into the cold suds to come out coated with ice.

Find a human being here, and the chances are he'll be a caretaker. "Have hard work finding a year-rounder out on the Neck," he'll be likely to say. "All these big summer homes are closed up tighter'n a drum. Look at that harbor, now. Not a boat. Come summer they'll be so thick out there that you'd wonder where they found anchorage. All those boats are hauled up for the winter—and most of their owners have hauled out for the winter. No sir-ee, there ain't no traffic problem here, once Jack Frost takes hold."

There you have the story—no traffic problem. Indeed, in most of New England's hibernating towns it is possible to dispense with the last word and merely say: "No traffic."

Run out to Plum Island off Newburyport; or to Salisbury Beach just north, and the story is repeated of bleak seas, deserted sands, and blind-eyed cottages shuttered to the sea. Multiply the condition many times until Bar Harbor is reached and there find the nucleus of a considerable population huddled, so to speak, about the warmth of the town, while in the purlieu snow drifts pile up to the windows of many a mansion, and driveways remain unplowed, and a track in the snow is an occasion for suspicion, and snow puffs drop unseen from the firs, and icicles form reluctantly for want of heat from the house, and no one moves but an occasional caretaker, and the sea comes pounding in from the broad Atlantic past the tip of Nova Scotia to beat frozen fists against the headlands or roar through frosty teeth from the gullet of the Thunder Hole.

Aye, New England is a recreational area of many aspects, and now that it has found itself as a winter sports area the string of tourists forms a necklace of the seasons. But while the skiers ski, and the tobogganers toboggan, and the skaters skate, here and there will come an inquisitive visitor seeking the unusual. If he's adventurous, and doesn't mind cold feet and long waits between meals, he'll find in New England's "hibernating towns" something of that uniqueness which connoisseurs of travel gratefully add to their memory-gallery.

Three Brookline Projects Opposed by Civic Group

The Brookline Taxpayers' Association announced today that its protest would be registered against three special appropriations amounting to $42,000 to be proposed at the Town Meeting next month. The items are: $20,000 for a new building and equipment for storing, testing, and repairing water meters; $21,000 for a playground at Cypress and Franklin Streets; and $1,000 for entertainment of guests during the national convention of Veterans of Foreign Wars in Boston next August.

Filene's BOSTON

BLOUSE MAGIC

that color-up and dress up a suit

This year more than ever, with jackets and suits so important, your blouses take the sportlight. They're sheer, they're pure dye silk, they're rayon crepe, they're colorful, they're severely tailored or daringly frivolous. Versatile, in that you wear them from dawn to dusk with merely a change of accessories. THE WOMEN'S BLOUSE SHOP is BLOUSE READY. From $2.25 to $8.95.

GYPSY—in color courageous rayon crepe with gay embroidery and borders. Sizes 36 to 44. $4.98.

Blouse Shop—Fifth Floor, Filene's

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M. WEDNESDAY—for the sale of home appliances, furniture, rugs, radios, pianos. Please use Annex doors on Avon or Chauncy streets.

Sale! JM All-Porcelain

(vitreous porcelain enamel on steel inside and out)

6.51 Cu. Ft.

Electric Refrigerator

Limited Quantity

$114.95

Compare with refrigerators selling for over $200!

The ALL-PORCELAIN finish wears through the years, stays white, sanitary, and easy to clean. This J M has a big, roomy storage compartment. One-piece interior construction gives complete insulation. The price includes our 5-year protection plan.

MAIL THIS COUPON

Jordan Marsh Company, Boston.

Please send me further information on your sale of JM refrigerators at $114.95.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

JORDAN'S STREET FLOOR—ANNEX

INQUIRE ABOUT OUR CONVENIENT BUDGET PAYMENT PLAN

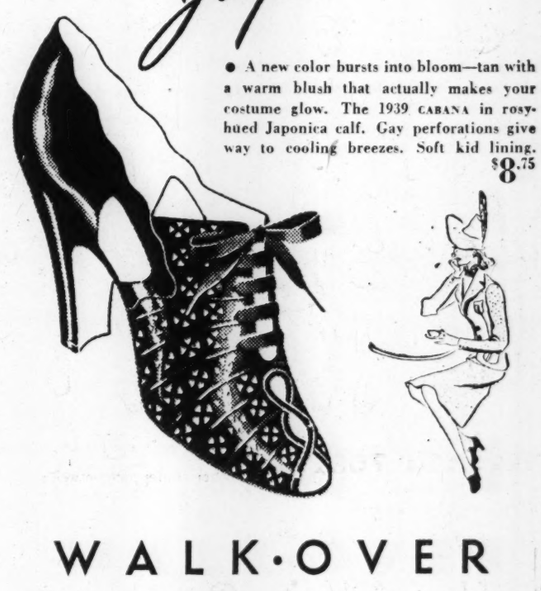
BERKELEY SQUARES

Spring comfort in black, navy or brown smooth calfskin, in black or blue bucko calf, in white llama calf. Sizes 3 to 10 in AAAA to C widths. Mail and telephone orders filled. Call Liberty 0165. Shoe Salon, second floor.

$6.50

Stearns BOSTON

Everything looks rosy in Japonica



● A new color bursts into bloom—tan with a warm blush that actually makes your costume glow. The 1939 CABANA in rosy-hued Japonica calf. Gay perforations give way to cooling breezes. Soft kid lining. $8.75

WALK-OVER

170 TREMONT STREET 378 WASHINGTON STREET

BOSTON

BETTER furniture and BETTER values

PAINE MID-WINTER Sale!

★ FURNITURE
★ RUGS
★ DRAPERIES
★ LAMPS
★ PIANOS

1835 1939

The lumber for these suites was cut from the maple orchard on the farmlands of the late ex-President Calvin Coolidge in Plymouth, Vermont!

Maple Craftsmanship!

in fine 3-piece bedroom suites with famous old meeting house finish

regularly $148! bed, bureau with mirror and chest

$98.50

For lovers of traditional Colonial style, this fine Vermont maple bedroom is ideal. Authentic bell-top posted beds; bureau and chest have dove-tailed joints on sides and top; drawer fronts cut from one-piece stock, lipped on four sides; drawer guides screwed into place. Inside flat surfaces are treated with aluminum paint to prevent warping or splitting. Famous 10-coat oil and wax finish hand-rubbed to a glowing golden tone. ¶ With twin beds, regularly $177, NOW $119.50.

Free delivery anywhere in New England. Watch Paine during 1939.

One minute walk from Arlington Street Subway—Opposite Hotel Statler

PAINE Furniture Company

81 Arlington St.

HANcock 1500, Boston

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day	682,010
1939 volume to date	33,482,758
1938 volume to date	33,065,912

Steels, Aircrafts Lead a Moderate Upturn in Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP) — Renewed buying in steels and aircrafts gave the stock market a prop today and leaders moved forward fractions to around a point.

The going was slow, however, and a little profit selling in the final hour reduced extreme gains.

Wall Street expessed interest in the conciliatory gestures made by the President toward business and industry in his press conference yesterday, but traders apparently still inclined to travel lightly in view of the cloudy foreign picture. At the same time, business news was more favorable than otherwise.

On the advancing side were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, General Motors, Chrysler, Consolidated Edison, North American, General Electric, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Anaconda and U. S. Rubber.

New 1938-39 highs were posted for N. Y. City Omnibus, Omnibus Corp., Bayuk Cigars and United Aircraft.

Bonds were a shade improved. Commodities were narrow.

Bonds Up Moderately

Low-priced railroad issues were the principal beneficiaries of moderate buyer interest in the bond market today.

Advances of fractions to around a point were sprinkled throughout the group as the session neared the close and included such actively traded loans as Baltimore & Ohio 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Southern Railway 4s. Local traction issues, including those of Interboro Rapid Transit, were active and higher.

Other divisions of the market held about even. Slight gains were posted for International Hydro Electric 6s, Anaconda Copper 4½s and Pacific Gas 3¾s. A trifle backward were International Paper 5s, Remington Rand 4¼s and Texas Corp 3½s.

U. S. Governments were only slightly changed from Friday's closing levels with virtually no turnover.

There was some interest in a few South American bonds, notably Buenos Aires 4½s, which were up nearly a point, but there was little activity in European loans.

$155,370,390 Gain In Equitable Life Assets During 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States reported in its annual statement total assets on December 31, 1938, of $2,260,913,149, an increase of $155,370,390 for the year.

After adding $130,941,982 to the contractual reserve, and adjusting other liabilities, the Unassigned Fund (surplus) on December 31 amounted to $78,811,922, a gain of $16,201,500 for the year.

The amount set aside for dividends to policyholders in 1939 is $32,702,568.

The total life insurance in force, ordinary and group, on December 31 was $6,749,177,544, an increase of $14,645,883 over the aggregate in force at the close of 1937.

The new ordinary life insurance issued during the year was $315,668,920, and the new Group Life Insurance $100,311,179, a total of $415,980,009 compared with $500,802,550 for the year 1937.

The total premium receipts and considerations for annuities for the year totaled $278,997,524.

The payments to policyholders in 1938 aggregated $190,761,068, of which $69,462,521 represented death claim payments to beneficiaries, and $121,298,547 payments to living policyholders in matured endowments, dividends, surrender values, annuities, etc.

The policy payments for the year brought the total payments to policyholders since organization to an aggregate of $4,136,696,205.

Total outstanding policy loans at the close of the year showed a decrease of $5,645,181.

FTC Report on Newsprint Investigation Under Study

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Department of Justice announced that officials of the anti-trust division were studying the Federal Trade Commission's report on an investigation of the newsprint industry.

The Department's statement said: "The Department is examining the report in order to determine whether any violation of the Federal anti-trust laws is disclosed therein. No decision will be made as to whether or not the Department will take any action in respect to trade practices and conditions in the newsprint industry until the examination of the Commission's report is concluded."

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—With the London Stock Market continuing to reflect a change in sentiment for the better in so far as the international political situation is concerned, it seems reasonable to assume that our own market should be free to respond to the favorable prospects for an expanson in industrial and trade activity this spring of seasonal proportions at least.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York—Cocoa: All reports indicate continued heavy grindings, with general opinion leaning to the view that a large replacement business is in prospect during the next few weeks.

Hides: Heavy switching of March contracts to more distant options this past week suggests that heavy pressure from March liquidation before first notice day is unlikely.

Crude Rubber: Manufacturing interests are expected to continue to absorb offerings while an increase in speculative interest is already noted. An irregularly higher market is anticipated.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
58½	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	58¼	58⅛	58¼	+ ⅛
126	126	Abbott pf (4½) ¶	1	126	126	126	+3⅜
45	38½	Acme Steel (1)	2	38½	38½	38½	Feb 16
11	8⅝	Adams Exp (.20e)	4	9½	9⅜	9½	
21¼	19⅝	Adams-Millis (¼g)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Feb 11
27½	24	Addressog (1.40)	2	24⅝	24	24	Feb 16
65⅝	54¼	Air Reduction (1a)	3	59¼	59¼	59¼	— ¼
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
10	9⅜	Alaska Juneau (1)	7	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
1¾	⅞	Alleghany Corp	2	1	1	1	Feb 16
12⅜	8⅞	Alleghany pf xw	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Feb 17
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	2	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
13¼	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	9½	9½	9½	Feb 16
18⅞	13	Alleghany pr pf	2	14	14	14	
28¼	20	Allegheny-Lud Steel	6	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅜
193	170½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	173	173	173	—1
13⅛	11¼	Allied Kid (½)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Feb 6
13⅜	11⅜	Allied Mills (¾e)	3	12⅞	12½	12½	Feb 17
11⅜	8⅜	Allied Stores	5	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
66	61	Allied St pf (5)	2	66	66	66	Feb 15
48⅜	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	5	42¾	42½	42¾	+ ¾
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (¾g)	6	18½	18¼	18½	+ ½
2⅜	1⅞	Amal Leather	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 15
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	61	Amerada Corp (2)	3	62½	62¼	62¼	Feb 17
24¼	19⅛	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	8	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note(.20g)	6	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
8	5¾	Am Bosch	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
54½	42½	Am Brake Shoe (1)	5	45	44¾	44¾	Feb 17
100⅝	90½	Am Can (4)	8	91½	90½	90½	— ½
178½	174⅜	Am Can pf (7)	5	178½	175	175	Feb 17
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	10	28¾	28½	28½	+ ¼
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	6	45½	45	45½	Feb 17
24½	19	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	6	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅜
113	113	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	113	113	113	Feb 3
122¾	116¾	Am Chicle (4a)	1	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	—1½
7¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 14
11⅛	9⅛	Am Coml Alcohol	2	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	Feb 16
10½	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Feb 16
5⅜	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	3	4½	4⅛	4½	Feb 16
5½	5½	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 26
3⅜	2⅞	Am & F For 6% pf	1	3⅜	3	3	Feb 17
19⅞	15⅜	Am & F P $7 pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb 16
9¾	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Feb 17
15	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14	13½	13½	Feb 17
5¼	4⅛	Am Hide & Leather	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb 17
34¼	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	Feb 16
46	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	7	44½	44⅜	44½	Feb 17
17⅜	13⅜	Am Ice	4	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	Feb 14
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
7¾	6	Am International	5	6½	6⅜	6⅜	Feb 17
30⅜	21½	Am Locomotive	3	25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
79½	65	Am Locomot pf	2	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	Feb 15
●15¾	13	Am M & Fdy (.80)	11	14	13⅞	14	Feb 17
4½	3⅜	Am M & Met	2	3¾	3½	3½	
40⅛	32	Am Metal (¼g)	4	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
122	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Jan 26
7	5⅜	Am Power & Lt	37	6¼	6⅜	6½	+ ⅜
48½	38	Am P & L $6 pf(¾k)	7	46¾	46	46¾	+1⅛
43½	32⅝	Am P & L $5 pf(⅝k)	7	41	40½	41	+1
18⅜	14	Am Rad & St S	13	16	15¾	15⅞	
22¾	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	7	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
72½	63¾	Am Roll Mill pf	2	64½	64½	64½	Feb 16
15¼	13¾	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	2	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ¼
20	15½	Am Seating (½e)	3	17¼	17	17	Feb 17
53⅝	41⅝	Am Smelt & R (½g)	4	45	44¾	45	+ ¼
134	129½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	129½	129½	129½	Feb 17
64½	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	63	63	63	
41	29¼	Am Steel Fdrs	7	34	33½	34	+ ½
11⅞	8½	Am Stores	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
24	22	Am Stove (.40e) §	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¾
22½	19¼	Am Sugar Ref	5	20¼	20¼	20¼	Feb 17
91⅞	84	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88	88	88	Feb 16
18½	18	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18	18	18	
158½	149⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	2	158	158	158	+ ¼
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	4	83	83	83	Feb 17
89¾	83⅛	Am Tob B (5)	1	86½	86½	86½	+ ½
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	2	151¾	150¾	150¾	Feb 17
8⅜	5⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅝	11⅜	Am Water Wks	20	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅜
90	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	88	88	88	Feb 17
6¾	5	Am Woolen	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
43½	36⅝	Am Woolen pf	2	38¾	38½	38¾	Feb 17
7¾	5⅜	Am Zinc L&S	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	2	29¼	29	29⅛	+ ⅜
36¼	26	Anaconda (½e)	46	29¼	29	29⅛	+ ⅜
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	1	49	49	49	+ ⅛
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Feb 17
15⅜	11½	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb 7
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 2
29½	25½	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Feb 16
103⅛	101	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Feb 17
6⅜	5	Armour Ill	12	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
52	44	Armour Ill pr pf	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	Feb 16
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	45½	Armstr'ng Cork(¼g)	3	48¾	48½	48½	+ ⅜
11¼	9⅜	Arnold Const (¼g)	5	11¼	11	11¼	Feb 17
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	4	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅜
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	7	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
70	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	70	70	70	Jan 5
52⅞	51½	Assd D G 2 pf	1	51½	51½	51½	Feb 1
35	33	Associates Inv (2)	3	35	34½	35	Feb 16
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	12	35⅜	35	35	+ ¼
61½	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	1	63¼	63¼	63¾	—1¼
30⅛	20	Atl Coast Line	10	23¼	23	23	+ ⅛
8	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7	7	7	Feb 6
15	11	Atl G & W In pf	3	13¾	13	13	Feb 10
23½	21⅜	Atl Refining (1)	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
110	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	107	107	107	Feb 14
8⅞	7⅞	Atlas Corp (½e)	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
45⅞	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	45⅞	45⅜	45⅜	Feb 16
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Feb 16
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb 16
4¼	3⅝	Auburn Auto	1	3½	3½	3½	Feb 17
3⅞	2¾	Aust Nichols	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb 7
8⅞	6⅛	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	47	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+ ¼

B

17⅜	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	6	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ¼
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	10	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
30⅛	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	3	24	23	24	+1½
21½	15⅜	Barber Asphalt	1	18	18	18	
13	9½	Barker Bros	2	9⅝	9½	9½	Feb 17
19½	15⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	13	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
20¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	49	21¾	20⅜	21¼	+1¾
19¼	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ¼
99	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	99	98½	99	Jan 20
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	2	122½	122	122	Feb 17
87⅜	71½	Belding-Hem (.70)	1	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	+ ⅛
73⅝	72⅜	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Jan 25
29¾	22¾	Bendix Aviation	38	28¼	27¼	28¼	+1⅛
20	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	4	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
51½	51½	Benef Ind Ln pf(2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	
55	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Feb 16
88	60¼	Beth Steel	46	71¼	70⅛	71¼	+1⅜
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	114¾	114¼	114¾	+ ½
26⅝	22	Bigelow-Sanford	2	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	Feb 16
22½	17½	Black & Decker(1⅛e)	2	19½	19½	19½	
17¾	13	Blaw-Knox	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
34¾	24¼	Boeing Airplane	49	31¾	30⅝	31¾	+1½
28½	22¼	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	1	24	24	24	
14¼	12½	Bond Stores (.60e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
18⅞	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	48	19½	19	19½	+ ⅜
32	24⅞	Borg-Warner (⅛e)	21	25½	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
2½	2	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 10
27	24	Bower Roll B (2)	1	24	24	24	Feb 16
7¾	7	Brewing Corp (.30g)	11	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	9	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+ ⅜
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (1e)	5	26	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅜
39½	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	Feb 17
46½	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	45	45	45	—1½
2	1⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	3	2	2	2	
9¾	8½	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	Feb 17
13	10⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	9	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
42	37⅛	Bklyn-M Tr pf	9	41	40¾	40¾	+ ⅛
19⅝	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	5	18	18	18	+ ⅛
34	31⅜	Brown Shoe (½g)	1	34	34	34	Feb 17
13⅜	10¾	Brun'wick-Balke(1e)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
13⅛	10	Bucyrus-Erie	13	11¼	11¼	11¼	
8	6	Budd Mfg	17	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	4¼	Budd Wheel	2	4½	4½	4½	
30	23¼	Bullard Co	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Feb 17
32¾	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	5	31	30	30	Feb 17
14¾	12¾	Bunting Mills (1)	2	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	Feb 16
18¾	15⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
2⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	1	2	2	2	Feb 17
9⅛	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	4	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
22⅜	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	22¼	22	22¼	Feb 17
4	3⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
13¼	9	Byers (AM) Co	3	10½	10½	10½	Feb 16
17⅞	14⅜	Byron Jackson (¼g)	4	15	14⅜	14⅜	Feb 17

C

18	15¾	Calif Packing	3	17	16⅞	16⅞	Feb 17
49¾	49¼	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Feb 10
2⅜	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	23	1⅜	1	1	
8⅝	6½	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	5	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
17¾	14	Campbell Wyant	1	15	14¾	15	Feb 16
20⅜	17	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	13	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ½
6¼	4¾	Canad Pacific	7	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
32½	30⅛	Cannon Mills (¼g)	8	30¾	30⅛	30½	Feb 15
7⅜	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb 10
20½	17½	Carpenter Steel (.40)	1	18¾	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
3⅞	3⅛	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3	Feb 17
94⅜	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	2	86	86	86	—2
47½	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	5	47⅛	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
107⅛	105⅜	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	106	106	106	+1⅜
24⅜	17⅝	Celanese Corp	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅜
94	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	89	89	89	Feb 17
19⅛	14¼	Celotex Corp	10	17	17	17	+ ⅛
22½	20½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	21	20½	20½	Feb 17
5¼	3¾	Cent Foundry	7	4¼	4	4	Feb 17
9½	7	Cent R R N J	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	Feb 16
5⅜	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4¾	4¾	4⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	4½	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb 2
52⅞	39½	Cerro de Pas (1g)	2	43	43	43	Feb 17
13	9⅝	Certain-teed Prod	2	10⅝	10½	10½	
30	23½	Champ Pap & F	2	29⅞	29¼	29⅛	— ⅜
8⅞	8	Checker Cab	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Feb 15
39½	31	Ches & Ohio (½g)	8	35⅞	35	35⅞	+ ⅝
88½	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	88	88	88	+ ½
24⅜	19⅜	Ches Corp (½g)	2	21½	21⅛	21⅛	Feb 17
3⅝	3⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	Feb 6
3¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2½	2½	2½	Feb 17
1	¾	Chi & N West	3	¾	¾	¾	Feb 17
3½	2½	Chi & N West pf	2	2½	2½	2½	Feb 7
3⅜	3⅜	Chi Great West	2	½	½	½	Feb 14
3⅞	2½	Chi Great W pf	3	2¾	2⅝	2½	Feb 17
12¾	11	Chi Mail Order (¼g)	1	11½	11½	11½	Feb 16
½	⅜	Chi M St P & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb 10
1⅛	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	3	¾	¾	¾	Feb 17
20¼	15	Chi Pneu Tool	6	17	16⅞	16⅞	Feb 17
37½	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	3	36	36	36	— ½
48	45½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	46½	46	46½	Feb 3
¾	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	5	¾	¾	¾	Feb 6
1½	⅞	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 17
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb 17
8⅝	8½	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Feb 7
14⅜	12½	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Feb 16

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	9⅜	Childs Co	1	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
84	66½	Chrysler Corp (1g)	14	77⅜	76¾	76¾	+ ⅛
10⅞	9⅝	City Ice & F (.30g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	3¼	City Stores	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Feb 11
24½	18½	Clark Equip (¾e)	1	21	21	21	— ¼
28½	24	Clev Graph Br (1e)	1	28	28	28	
60½	50	Climax Moly(1.20a)	5	53⅜	51⅞	51½	+ ½
29⅝	23¾	Cluett Peabody(.85e)	28	29¼	29	29¼	+ 1
133	125	Coca-Cola (4½e)	3	130¼	130¼	130¼	Feb 16
61	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
18⅞	11⅝	Colgate-Palm (½)	37	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Feb 17
36¼	25	Collins & Aik (¼g)	1	29	29	29	
23¾	16¼	Col Fuel & Iron	3	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ¼
17⅛	15½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	3	16	15⅝	16	Feb 16
16¾	15½	Colum Br'cast B (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Feb 16
9	6⅝	Col Gas & El	29	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
88⅜	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	87	87	87	+1
15⅝	11	Col Pict vte (2½% f)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Feb 17
29¼	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	Feb 16
93	83	Colum Carbon (4)	1	88	85	85	Feb 16
57	46	Coml Credit (4)	5	54	53	54	+ ⅛
107⅝	105¾	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	107½	107½	107½	Feb 6
60	49½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	7	55⅞	55¾	55⅞	+ ⅜
110	107¼	Coml Inv cv pf (4¼)	13	110	110	110	Feb 14
13⅜	10⅜	Coml Solvents	45	13⅜	13	13¼	+ ⅛
2½	1½	Com'wlth & South	15	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
63½	45¾	Com & So pf (¾k)	11	61½	61	61½	+ ¾
28	26¾	Com'wlth Edis (1.60)	2	28	28	28	+ ¼
8⅝	7¼	Conde Nast	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Feb 16
30⅜	24¾	Congol-Nairn (⅓g)	1	27	26⅜	27	+ ¾
8¾	6	Congress Cigar $	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
25½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	5	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅜
8¼	6⅞	Consol Cigar (¾g)	1	8	8	8	Feb 15
34⅜	29¼	Consol Edison (2)	35	33⅜	33⅛	33½	+ ⅜
103⅞	101¾	Consol Edison pf (5)	2	103⅞	103¾	103⅞	
2⅛	1½	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
11⅜	9	Consol Film pf (1e)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
6½	5⅜	Cons Laundries	3	6	6	6	
9¼	8	Consol Oil (.80)	39	8½	8½	8½	
3¼	2¾	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 11
3¾	2⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
15	12½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12	12	12	Feb 16
12⅜	9¾	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	+ ¾
16½	12⅜	Container Corp	3	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
20⅜	16	Cont Bak A	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
2	1½	Cont Bak B	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	
98	89	Cont Bak pf (8)	5	98	97½	97¾	Feb 17
44	38	Cont Can (½g)	7	39⅞	39½	39⅞	+ ⅜
117½	113	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	114	114	114	Feb 17
10⅜	8	Cont Diam Fiber	1	8	8	8	
37	32	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	35	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
4	2¾	Cont Motors	43	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	+ ⅛
31½	26¼	Cont Oil Del (¼g)	10	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

11:50 A. M. Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	11:50
100	Alum Co Am	115½	115¼	115¼
400	Am Airlines	22⅞	22½	22⅞
100	Am Centrifugal	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Am Gas & El (1.40)	37½	37½	37½
200	Am Lt & T (.30g)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
100	Am Maracaibo	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Am Superpow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Ark Nat Gas pf (.60e)	7	7	7
300	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5⅛	5	5
100	Asso El Ind (.362e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
500	Asso G&E1 A	¾	¾	¾
100	Assoc G&El pf	63¼	63¼	63¼
100	Atlas Ply	22	22	22
500	Aviation & Tran	3½	3½	3½
1000	Babcock & Wil	27	27	27
100	Baldwin Loco war	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
400	Barium Sta Stl	1⅜	1¼	1¼
100	Bath Iron Works	7	7	7
1600	Beech Airc	8⅜	8¾	8½
2500	Bell Airc	32	30⅞	32
3500	Bell Airc Rt WI	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
200	Bellanca Aircr(.40e)	9⅜	9¼	9¼
25	Bens & Hedpf(2½e)	35	35	35
100	Berk & Gay F war	¼	¼	¼
100	Bliss(EW)	14	14	14
200	Bourjois(.40e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Breeze Corp(.40e)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
300	Brewst Aero(.10g)	11¼	11	11
50	Buf N&EP 1pf(5)	106¼	106¼	106¼
200	Carrier Corp	17	17	17
100	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	14	14	14
10	CenNYPow pf(5)	94	94	94
50	Chi Flex Shaft (4a)	74	74	74
25	Childs pf	53	53	53
100	Cit Svc pf B	8¼	8¼	8¼
700	Colum G&E(.15e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
400	Comwlth&So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Comm Pub Svc(2)	28½	28½	28½
100	Cons Ga Ut	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Cooper-Bess	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Creole Pet (½a)	22	22	22
100	Davenp Hos (1½e)	16	16	16
100	Decca Records (.60e)	6	6	6
900	Duro-Test (4% f)	4¾	4⅝	4¾
200	Eagle Pich Ld	11½	11¼	11¼
100	East Gas & F	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	East Mall Iron	8	8	8
100	Edis Br Strs (1a)	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
2000	El Bond & Sh	11¾	11½	11½
100	El Bond & Sh pf(6)	68½	68½	68½
200	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	62	62	62
200	El Pow A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	El Pow As A	3	3	3
50	Emp Dis El pf	65½	65½	65½
900	Fairchild Av	14¼	14	14⅛
100	Ford Mot Ltd	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜
100	Fox(Pk) Brew	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Gen El Ltd	18¼	18¼	18¼
100	Gt A&Pfist pf	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞
300	GrummanAircE	19½	19½	19½
1100	Gulf Oil	37½	37	37½
100	Hecla Min	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Heyden Chem	40	40	40
500	Holling Gold	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Humble Oil	65¼	65¼	65¼
50	Huyler'spf st	7½	7½	7½
400	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Imp Oil Ltd	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
50	Ins Co N Am	65½	65½	65½
50	Irn Firem vtc (1.20)	17¼	17¼	17¼
10	Jer C P&L 7pf (7)	97	97	97
10	Jer C P&L 6pf (6)	87	87	87
75	Kopprs Co pf (¾k)	59½	58½	59½
50	Lake Shore M (4)	47	47	47
100	Lakey Foundry	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
500	Lehigh C&N (.10e)	3⅜	3⅛	3¼
6400	Lockheed Airc	34⅞	34	34⅞
100	Lone Star Gas (.20g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
25	Long Is L pf B	26¼	26¼	26¼
500	Majestic Rad&T	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	McWill Dredg	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Memph P&L pf	94¾	94¼	94¾
100	Merritt-C&S	5	5	5
100	Mid'St Pet B vtc	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Mock J Voeh (.70e)	13½	13½	13½
100	Mount Cities Cop	5	5	5
100	Murray OhMfg(.60e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Nat P&L pf (6)	81	80¾	81
200	N J Zinc (1½g)	57¾	57½	57½
100	NYC Omnibus war	22½	22½	22½
200	Niag Hud Pow (¼e)	8¾	8½	8¾
300	Niles-Ben-P(1½g)	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞
50	Nor Am L&P pf	64½	64½	64½
50	Ohio Brass B	22½	22½	22½
100	Ohio Ed pf (6)	102¼	102	102
100	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
125	Pac Light pf (6)	106½	106½	106½
1500	Pantepec Oil Ven	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
100	PrkersbrgR&R(⅛g)	12¼	12¼	12¼
200	Pa-Cent Airl	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
25	Pa Salt (1g)	155	155	155
200	Phoenix Sec	5½	5½	5½
100	Pioneer Gold (.40)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Pitts Forg	11	11	11
100	Polaris Mng (.11e)	2	2	2
20	PS Ind $7 pr pf	57	57	57
70	PS Ind $6 pf	29½	29½	29½
25	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
50	Raym Conc (1)	18	18	18
100	Russeks F Ave	5	5	5
400	Rustless I&S	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
100	Ryan Cons Pet	2½	2½	2½
300	Scullin Stl war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
800	Seversky Aric	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Shattuck-Denn (⅛g)	7	7	7

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	11:50
50	Sherwin-Wms (1½g)	105	105	105
100	Simmons Har & Pt	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Sonotone (.15e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	St Oil Ky (1)	18½	18½	18½
100	St Pow & Lt	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Stand Prod	9½	9⅜	9½
100	Stand Stl Sprg (.40e)	28¼	28¼	28¼
20	Stein, A&Co pf(6½)	107	107	107
100	Sterl Alum Prod (½e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Sterling Ine (.20)	3½	3½	3½
150	Stroock & Co (½d)	8⅞	8 ⅜	8⅜
800	Sunray Oil (.05e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Taggart	4½	4½	4½
25	Tenn El P 7%pf(7)	95½	95½	95½
100	Texon Oil&L	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Tod Shipyds (5½e)	79	78	79
200	Tubize Chat	11⅛	10¾	10¾
900	Un Cig-Wh Strs	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Unit Gas pf (1¾k)	87	87	87
100	Unit Gas war	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Unit Lt&P P pf	31½	31	31
275	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	81½	81½	81½
60	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	43	43	43
200	U S Plywd (⅝e)	15¼	15⅛	15¼
200	Unit Stores vtc	¼	¼	¼
100	Un Wal Pap (.10e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Univ Corp vtc	4¼	4¼	4¼
75	Utah P&L pf	59	58¾	59
200	Util P&L pf	13	12¾	13
100	VanNorm MT	26½	26½	26½
100	Venezuel Pet	¾	¾	¾
400	Waco Airc	7¾	7½	7¾
100	Walker Min	1¼	1¼	1¼

New York Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:30
5	Ala Pow 5s '51	103½	103½	103½
11	Ala Pow 5s '68	100	99⅞	100
52	Ala Pow 4½s '67	95¼	95⅛	95¼
3	Am G&E 5s 2028	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5	Am P&L 6s 2016	95	94½	95
1	Ark P&L 5s '56	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	As Elec 4½s '53	53	53	53
1	As G&E 5s '50	36	35	36
2	As G&E 5½s '77	43	43	43
7	As G&E 5s '68	34½	33¾	34½
2	As G&E 4½s '49	32¼	32¼	32¼
6	Baldw L 6s '50	102½	102½	102½
1	Bell T Can 5s '57 B	123	123	123
42	Birm El 4½s '68	95¼	94¾	95¼
3	Birming Gas 5s '59	82¾	82⅛	83¼
8	Caro P&L 5s '56	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	Cen Oh L&P 5s '50	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Cen P&L 5s '56	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
5	Cen St El 5½s '54	39	38¼	39
7	Cen St El 5s '48	40	40	40
1	Chi³⁄₄Ill Mid 4½s '56	101	101	101
5	Cities Ser 5s '58	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
12	Cities Ser 5s '50	75½	75⅛	75¼
2	Cit S P & L 5½s '49	83½	83	83
12	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	83½	82⅞	83½
2	Commun P&L 5s '57	82	82	82
1	Conn L&P 7s '51A	131	131	131
5	Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	63	62¾	63
16	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	90⅝	90½	90½
6	Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	95⅝	95½	95⅝
1	Denver G&E 5s '49	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
7	East G&F 4s '56 A	64½	63¾	64½
14	Elec P&L 5s 2030	78⅞	78½	78⅞
36	Fla IP&L 5s '54	99¼	98¾	99
14	Fla Pow 4s '66 C	93¾	93⅛	93⅛
3	Gatlin P 5s '56	104⅞	104½	104½
1	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	87½	87½	87½
15	Geo Pow 5s '67	102⅜	102	102
4	Geo P&L 5s '78	67	67	67
3	Grand Trunk 4s'50	89¾	89¾	89¾
7	Ill Pow&L 5s'56 C	97¾	97½	97¾
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s'57	91	91	91
4	Ill Pow&L 6s'53	104½	104	104
1	Ind E 5s'51C	90½	90½	90½
1	Ind Hyd El 5s'58	87½	87½	87½
1	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	59	59	59
5	Inters Pow 6s '62	47	46½	47
20	Inters Pow 5s'57	64¾	64¼	64¾
7	Ia-Neb L&P 5s'61B	102½	102½	102½
2	Jer Cen P&L4½s'61C	105½	105½	105½
4	Kan Pow 4s '61A	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Ky Util 6½s'48D	104	104	104
18	Ky Util 5s '69I	96½	96	96
1	Ky Util 5s '61H	97	96¼	96¼
4	Lehigh PS 6s 2026A	110¼	110¼	110¼
5	Lex Util 5s '52	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Long Isl Lt 6s '45	93¼	93¼	93¼
7	Memph P&L 5s '48	101	101	101
3	Minn P&L 4½s '78	100	100	100
42	Miss P&L o 5s '57	96½	96	96¼
21	Miss Pow 5s '55	94¾	94¼	94¾
3	Nat P&L 6s 2026A	102¼	102¼	102¼
10	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	99	99	99
2	Nat Pub 5s '58 ct	35	35	35
2	Neisner Bro 6s '48	99	99	99
3	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	78¾	78¾	78¾
8	N Eng G&E 5s '50	58⅞	58½	58⅞
1	N Eng G&E 5s '47	59½	59½	59½
2	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	97⅝	97¼	97⅝
1	N Eng Pow 5s '48	95¼	95	95¼
5	NY Cen El 5½s '50	105 ½	105½	105½
2	NY Pow&Lt4½s'67	107½	107⅜	107½
2	NY St E&G 4½s80	101¼	101¼	101¼
5	Nor Ind Pub S 5s '69	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5	Nor Ind Pb S 5s '66C	105¾	105¾	105¾
3	Nor West PS 5s '57	100¾	100¾	100¾
2	OklaNatGas 4½s51A	106	105¾	106
2	Pac G&E 6s '41 B	113½	113½	113½
2	Pac Inv 5s '48 A	93¼	93¼	93¼
10	Pac P&L 5s '55	85	84¾	84¾
46	Pen Cen P&L 4½s77	95⅜	94¾	95⅜
4	Pen El 4s '71 F	100	100	100
6	Peo Gas L&C 4s '61D	95¼	95	95¼
5	Phila El P 5½s '72	113	112¾	113
3	Phila Rap Tr 6s '62	80	80	80
30	Pug Sd P&L 5½s49	85½	85	85½
3	Scullin Stl 3s '51	60	60	60
7	S E P&L 6s 2025A	103¾	103½	103½
8	South Car Pow 5s '57	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
11	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	110	110	110
1	Stand G&E 6s '48 st	65½	65½	65½
4	Stand G&E 6s '51	65½	65⅛	65½
2	Stand G&E 6s '66	66¼	66¼	66¼
3	Stand P&L 6s '57	65¼	64¾	64¾
78	Tenn El2P 5s '56	100	100	100
1	Tex El S 5s '60	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
10	Tex P&L 6s 2022 A	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
9	Tex P&L 5s '56	104½	104⅜	104⅜
5	Twin CRT 5½s '52A	56⅛	56	56
1	Unit L&P 6s '75	77½	77½	77½
1	UnitdL&Ry 5½s '52	89	89	89
2	Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	31¼	31¼	31¼
3	West Newsp Un 6s '44	61	61	61
2	Wisc P&L 4s '66 A	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜

Foreign Bonds

1	Cuba Tel 7½s '41 A	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stocks. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Amer Drug Fire Ins Co (Cinc. Ohio)	50c	..	..	Mar. 1
Asbestos Corp	50c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Beech Nut Pkg	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Nat Life & Acc Ins Co (Nashv, Tenn)	20c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Accumulated				
Buckerfields, Ltd	$1.25	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Cushmans Sons 7% pf	87½c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 27
Final				
Cr Coml de France	40 francs			
Increased				
Lehigh Pwr Secur	30c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 23
Initial				
United P & Pub	10c	..	Feb. 25	Feb. 15
Irregular				
Fafnir Bearing	$1	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
Hart & Cooley Co	$1	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Lehn & Fink	25c	..	Mar. 14	Mar. 1
Siscoe G Mines	3c	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Liquidating				
Aviation Secur Corp (Eng)			Feb. 14	
Northwest Yeast Co	$2	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 3
Do $2		Q	June 15	June 3
Stock				
Fafnir Bearing	†	..	....	....
Hart & Cooley	100%	..	....	....
Regular				
Aluminum Mfg Inc	50c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Do 50c		Q	June 30	June 15
Do 50c		Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Do 50c		Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 30	June 15
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Amer Drug Fire Ins Co (Cinn, O)	$2.50	A	Mar. 1	....
Am Sumatra Tob	25c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Asbestos Corp	50c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Bangor & Aroostook R R	62c	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
Bayuk Cigars	18¾c	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Beech Nut Pkg	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Buckerfields Ltd	$1.75	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Bull Wheel pt pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 17
Calamba Sug Est	40c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 7% pf	35c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can Perm Mtg Corp Toronto Ont	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Central Cold Stor	25c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 4
Clark Equip pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 27
Colts Pat F Arms	50c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Compo Shoe Mch	25c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 4
Consolidated Bakeries of Can Ltd	35c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Detroit Steel Corp	25c	..	Mar. 25	Mar. 15
Dominion Fdrys & Steel pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Duquesne Lt pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Edison Bro Strs	25c	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Do	62½c	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
El St Batt cu pf	50c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 9
Do pf	50c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 9
Faber Coe & Gregg	50c	Q	Feb. 20	Feb. 15
First Bank Stk Cp	25c	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Gen Cigar	50c	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 27
Gold & Stk TelCo	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Indust Bk Hartford	$1	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Indus Credit Lynn	25c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Do pf	87½c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Inter Oc Tel Co	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Intl S Razor A	60c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 23
Kan Cy P&L pfB	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Kemper-Thomas sp pf	$1.75	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Do sp pf	$1.75	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 22
Do sp pf	$1.75	..	Jun 1	May 22
Do pf	$1.75	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 21
Kings Co Ltg 7% B pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 6% c pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 5% d pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Lava Cap G M	2c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Lehn & Fink Products Corp	25c	..	Mar. 14	Mar. 1
Monarch Life Ins	$1.25	S	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Monsanto Chem	50c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Morris Finance Co cm A	$2.50	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
cm B	50c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Mutual Chem Co of Amer 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 28	Mar. 16
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	June 28	June 15
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 28	Sep. 21
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 21
National Life & Acc Ins Co (Nashville, Tenn)	30c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Oahu Ry & Ld	15c	M	Feb. 15	Feb. 11
Omar Inc pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Phila Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Pub Serv Okla 6% pr lien	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do 7% pr lien	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Quaker Oats Co	$1.25	Q	Mar. 25	Mar. 1
Do pf	$1.50	Q	May 31	May 1
Rheem Mfg Co	20c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Riverside Dr & 103d St Corp	35c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 10
Rubinstein (H) A	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Scranton Lace	25c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Sisco Gld Min Ltd	3c	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Texas Corp	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 3

*$2 in cash and .683543 sh. Nat. Av. Corp. †One share for each 3 shares held.

Youngstown Steel Door Co.

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Youngstown Steel Door Co. reported net profits of $49,535, after all charges, for 1938. This compared with net profit of $2,209,500 for 1937.

Lockheed Plans Stock Issue

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, of Burbank, Calif., has filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering the intended issuance and sale of 112,454 shares of $1 par common stock. The New York Banking firms of G. M. P. Murphy and Company and Blyth and Company will underwrite the issue.

Crude Rubber Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	16.30	16.20	16.29	16.18
May	16.30	16.27	16.28	16.18

Chicago Coach to Buy Buses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The Illinois Commerce Commission has authorized the Chicago Motor Coach Co. to spend $640,531 in the purchase of 50 new diesel-powered buses.

Cocoa Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	4.32	4.30	4.32	4.31
Sept.	4.69	4.68	4.68	4.68

Grain Business Is at Record Low; Traders Puzzled

CHICAGO, Feb. 18 (AP)—With grain business running the smallest in the 18 years during which volume records have been kept, trade interests today sought an explanation for the lack of speculative buying and selling other than the fact that Government regulation limits individual dealings of this nature.

Absence of broad speculative participation was blamed for the current small volume of business. Big and little traders alike are holding aloof from the grain pits, with most of the trade involving transactions in which the futures market is necessary in normal marketing of wheat and flour.

Trade Is Puzzled

Persistent buying at certain levels during frequent price dips has puzzled the trade but this is believed to indicate underlying sentiment to accumulate wheat at each price reduction on the theory that current supplies are known and discounted while the immediate crop future is unknown. Removal of hedges on wheat and flour sales has played a part in this support.

At the same time, traders have been hesitant to buy with prices here higher than in any other major world market. This difference is believed to have attracted international spreading, with sales here offsetting purchases in foreign markets on the theory that the disparity will be reduced.

Prices held to a very narrow range throughout the week an dat the opening today were ¼-½ higher than a week ago. Corn was ½-⅞ up, oats ⅝-⅞ higher, rye ¼-⅞ up, and lard 32 to 33 cents higher. Wheat values have held to a range of only 4 cents in the past three months and now are about 5 cents above the lowest levels since 1933.

Market observers expressed belief that most dealers who ordinarily would be willing to buy or sell wheat as a speculative investment hesitate to do so at a time when articial factors are so important throughout the world. Subsidies, high import duties, bounties and special taxes are in effect in most countries. This means traders must guess possible government action as well as the weather and many other factors that affect the price of wheat. At the same time, they said, international restrictions are injuring consumption.

Better Corn Market

Colder weather over the corn belt and strength in Buenos Aires prices helped the corn market. The Argentine crop was not expected to exceed 208,000,000 bushels, according to recent private estimates, which although larger than a year ago is well below normal. However, export trade has been a keen disappointment to most dealers.

Oats and rye followed other grains the past week.

Lard was strengthened by reports of barter negotiations with Germany and upturns in cottonseed oil and hog, which are the highest since October.

Cotton Consumed In January Rises

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported cotton consumed during January totaled 591,991 bales of lint and 65,054 of linters, compared with 565,307 and 65.676 during December last, and 433,258 and 45,-032 during January last year.

Cotton on hand Jan. 31 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,-626,593 bales of lint and 353,853 of linters, compared with 1,697,089 and 335,653 on Dec. 31 last, and 1,758,-696 and 261,223 on Jan. 31 last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 14,782,233 bales of lint and 114,344 of linters, compared with 15,331,332 and 106,335 on Dec. 31 last, and 11,815,365 and 79,602 on Jan. 31 last year.

Imports for January totaled 12,-281 bales, compared with 11,018 in December last, and 6,450 in January last year.

Exports for January totaled 289,514 bales of lint and 18,319 of linters, compared with 361,026 and 19,625 during December last, and 647,481 and 25,551 during January last year.

Cotton spindles active during January numbered 22,440,278, compared with 22,444,784 in December last, and 22,325,472 in January last year.

General Motors January Overseas Sales Up 3.4 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sales of General Motors cars and trucks to dealers in the overseas markets during January totaled 30,878 units, representing an increase of 3.4 per cent over sales in January of last year.

These figures include the products of the Corporation's American, Canadian, English and German factories sold outside of the United States and Canada.

Business Personals

Charles L. Huston, Jr., Norman R. Entrekin, W. Perry Tyson, John E. McCauley and Samuel L. Shober, Jr., were elected new directors of the Lukens Steel Company at the annual meeting yesterday of stockholders.

The appointment of a special committee, Committee on Tax Exempt Securities, has been announced by the New York Security Dealers Association. Frederick A. Henry, manager of the municipal department of Dunne & Co., is chairman of the new committee, which also includes David Ralph Brown of Swart, Duntze & Co. and Albert C. Hugo of A. M. Kidder & Co.

Col. Oliver J. Troster, of Hoit, Ross & Troster, New York, has been elected a trustee of People's Savings Bank and Edwin J. Newman has been appointed assistant secretary in charge of real estate.

Andrew B. Wallace, president of Forbes & Wallace, Inc., of Springfield, Mass., and Willard Frederick Rockwell, president of Pittsburgh Meter Company, have been elected directors of American Mutual Liability Insurance Company.

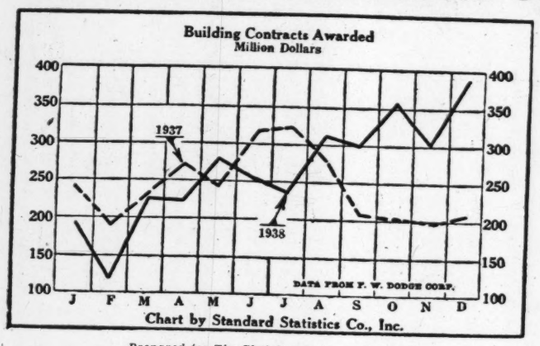
Stop and Shop Stores Are Sold to Dominion Stores

TORONTO (CP)—Bondholders of the Stop & Shop Stores, Limited, have approved sale of the company's 33 stores in Toronto to Dominion Stores, Limited. Unanimous approval was given by representatives of holders of bonds totaling $419,000 of the $637,000 issued.

The stores were closed Saturday night, Feb. 11, with 30 of them to reopen as Dominion Stores on Feb. 14.

The Stop & Shop Company was unable to meet interest on its bonds in 1938. Under the sale terms the Dominion Stores will pay 3 per cent to the holders of the 6 per cent Stop & Shop bonds. Interest of 2¾ per cent will be paid on bank loans.

Contract Awards Show Steady Increase in Second Half of '38



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Reversing traditional seasonal patterns, building contract awards increased steadily during the second half of 1938, and the industry closed the year with the largest awards for any month since June, 1930. The December figure for the 37 eastern states, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, was $389,400,000, bringing the total for the year to $3,196,900,000, an increase of about 9 per cent from the 1937 awards of $2,913,100,000.

The outlook for the first quarter of 1939 is for a decline from the final quarter of 1938, for seasonal and other reasons. However, contract totals should show a sharp increase over the first quarter of 1938. Under the impact of the severe industrial recession, total awards for that period were

Commerce and Finance

Consumer Buying Throughout Country Registers Upward Trend

Business and Industry

Business Group 'Revolts' Against Pay Roll Taxes

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A new step in the "revolt" of a Fresno business group against Federal pay roll taxes, and the outburst of a farm leader against relief costs marked apparently growing dissatisfaction in California over its social security situation.

The Fresno movement came to the attention of Congress when Representative Alfred J. Elliott (D) of California told the House Ways and Means Committee that a group of San Joaquin County employers had vowed to go to jail rather than pay any more taxes under the social security law.

Asks Bridges' Deportation

This group, under the leadership of John A. Martin, Fresno contractor, also was preparing for a meeting to demand the immediate deportation of Harry Bridges, West Coast C. I. O. director.

Simultaneously Ralph H. Taylor, Executive Secretary of the California Agricultural Council, in a public statement, demanded that the State's relief rolls, which he said numbered 280,000 persons, be purged of "the lazy and indolent, who have the fallacious idea that the Government owes them a living."

"There is undeniable evidence," Mr. Taylor said, that California has more professional paupers than at any other time in its history. . . . Working California—farmer, labor, business and professional men—is footing the bill with 20 to 25 per cent of its income going to pay Federal, State and local taxes."

The Fresno group was formed two weeks ago. Mr. Martin, a building contractor employing 10 persons, and nine other "little business men" organized the "Citizen's League" to resist payment of 100 per cent penalties which they said had been levied by the Government against California employers delinquent on pay roll taxes.

Would Repeal Security Plan

Mr. Martin's organization committed itself to repeal of the entire social security program and notified Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., it would resist payment of the penalties on constitutional grounds. The constitution prohibits the levying of "excessive" fines.

The citizens league leader predicted 100,000 California employers would "lock their doors and go fishing not later than March 1" until Mr. Bridges was on his way back to Australia, his birthplace.

Labor Secretary Frances Perkins has declined to act in the Bridges case pending a United States Supreme Court decision on whether membership in the Communist Party constitutes a deportable defense.

Tire Prices Advance Averages 2½ P. C.

AKRON, O. (AP) — The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. has announced an increase in tire prices, which dealers said will average 2½ per cent. Similar revisions are expected throughout the industry.

A Firestone statement said:

"We have notified our dealers and service stores that there is a slight adjustment on certain passenger and truck tires sizes to put them in better cost balance with other sizes."

Dealers said the revisions would average 2½ per cent all along the line with increases upwards on certain sizes ranging from 3 to 10 per cent.

Commercial Loans Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported today commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities declined $22,000,000 to a total of $3,745,000,000 in the week ended February 8.

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In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

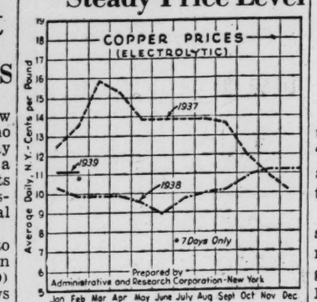
BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15

Copper Maintains Steady Price Level



Commodity Prices Remain Unchanged In Week of Feb. 11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices remained unchanged during the week ended February 11, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Lower prices for agricultural commodities, principally livestock, poultry, and grains, paint materials and housefurnishings were counterbalanced largely by higher prices for certain processed foods, raw silk, and petroleum products. The combined index of 813 price series is 0.3 per cent below a month ago and 3.8 per cent below a year ago.

Six of the 10 major commodity group classifications declined during the week. Farm products and housefurnishing goods decreased 0.6 per cent, hides and leather products and building materials dropped 0.2 per cent, and chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous commodities fell 0.1 per cent. The fuel and lighting materials group advanced 0.3 per cent. Textile products increased 0.2 per cent and foods rose 0.1 per cent. The metals and metal products group has remained unchanged for the 4th consecutive week.

Wholesale prices of raw materials and semimanufactured commodities declined 0.1 per cent.

	Feb. 11	Feb. 4	Feb. 12	Feb. 13
Commodity groups	1939	1939	1938	1937
All commodities	76.6	76.6	79.6	85.6
Farm products	66.7	67.1	70.1	91.6
Hides and leather products	92.7	92.9	95.6	103.3
Textile products	65.6	65.5	68.2	76.9
Fuel and lighting materials	73.7	73.5	78.7	77.6
Metals and metal products	94.5	94.5	96.2	90.5
Building materials	89.1	89.3	91.2	92.2
Chemicals and drugs	76.1	76.2	78.9	87.0
Housefurnishing goods	86.7	87.2	89.7	87.4
Miscellaneous	72.8	72.9	74.6	75.9
Raw materials	70.3	70.4	73.4	88.2
Semimanufactured articles	74.6	74.7	76.2	84.9
Finished products	80.2	80.2	83.3	84.9
All commodities other than farm products	78.7	78.7	81.7	84.3
All commodities other than farm products and foods	80.4	80.4	83.1	83.6

Week's Financing Totals $32,867,000

NEW YORK, (AP)—New financing in the week ended Feb. 16 totaled $32,867,000 compared with a total of $1,301,000 a year ago, Poor's Publishing Co. reported today. Of the last week's total, 52 per cent represented new money.

Details follow:

	This Week	Year Ago
Total	$32,867,000	$1,301,000
Municipal	20,592,000	1,151,000
Railroad	12,000,000	...
Miscellaneous	125,000	...
Stocks	150,000	...
Industrial	...	150,000

Your Income Tax

No. 18

Deduction for Bad Debts

Bad debts constitute a considerable item in the returns of many taxpayers and may be treated in one of two ways—either by deduction from gross income in respect to debts ascertained to be worthless either in whole or in part, or by a deduction of a reasonable addition to a reserve for bad debts. Taxpayers were given an option for 1921 to select either of the two methods. The method used in the return for 1921 must be used in returns for subsequent years unless permission is granted by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to change to the other method. Application to change must be made at least 30 days prior to the close of the taxable year for which the change is to be effective. However, a taxpayer filing a first return in 1938 may select either of the two methods, subject to the approval of the Commissioner upon examination of the return. Permission to adopt the reserve method is limited to taxpayers having a large number of accounts where credit is extended over a considerable period of time. It is not granted for the purpose of handling one specific debt.

What constitutes a "reasonable addition" to a reserve for bad debts must be determined in the light of the facts, and will vary as between classes of business and with conditions of business prosperity. It will depend primarily upon the total amount of debts outstanding as of the close of the taxable year, those arising currently as well as those arising in prior taxable years, and the total amount of the existing reserve. In case subsequent realizations upon outstanding debts prove to be more or less than estimated at the time of the creation of the existing reserve, the amount of the excess or inadequacy in the existing reserve should be reflected in the determination of the reasonable addition necessary in the taxable year. A taxpayer using the reserve method should show in his return the volume of charge sales (or other business transactions) for the year, and the percentage of the reserve to such amount, the total amount of notes and accounts receivable at the beginning and end of the taxable year, and the total amount of the debts ascertained to be worthless and charged against the reserve during the taxable year.

Retail Business Rises 3 to 6 P. C. Above 1938 Week

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Retail trade, Dun & Bradstreet asserted, "was the only major business division to score a definite gain during the past week."

An important factor in the expansion, the credit agency's weekly business review pointed out, was the good response by shoppers to the Lincoln's birthday sales promotions, which lifted volume to "the highest for any single day so far this year."

"Freakish weather during the week'," said the review, "made the day to day showing of most cities fairly irregular, although the total volume of sales for the full week generally showed a decided increase over the preceding period.

"Volume was still lower than last year in a number of cities, but on the average increases tended to outweigh losses, and the total for the whole country was estimated higher by 3 to 6 per cent.

"The declining trend at this time a year ago was a factor helping to broaden the gap in New England to an increase of 2 to 10 per cent. The East still recorded a loss of between 1 and 8 per cent, as slow buying in a few major cities continued to hold down the average.

"In the Middle West the opposite tendency was in evidence; here several of the largest industrial centers were showing sharp gains over a year ago, but the number of decreases recorded by smaller cities brought the average down by 2 to 5 per cent. Stores in the South and Southwest also reported a minor drop which was estimated at no more than 2 per cent. Northwest trade maintained its lead over the preceding year by a margin of 1 to 4 per cent, continuing its favorable comparisons into the sixth week. Heavy buying in anticipation of the Fair's opening accounted for record sales in some stores on the Pacific Coast and raised the total for this region 5 to 10 per cent above last year.

"Mail orders were more numerous than last week, but a drop in buyers' arrivals in central markets tended to curtail wholesale activity slightly. As seasonal winter business continued to taper off small recorders on new lines toko up most of the slack.

"Although heavy reorder business would have to await the test of consumer acceptance, sellers appeared confident that this buying would develop somewhat earlier than usual, partly because of the early date of Easter, but mainly because of the light initial orders in relation to the current level of retail sales.

"The minor drop in wholesale sales during the week—estimated at no more than 2 per cent—failed to reduce the increase over a year ago, which remained between 5 and 15 per cent."

Rail, Federal Officials Weigh The Thorny Question of Rates

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street observers seem to think that out of the medley of plans and proposals for helping solve the railway problem the ones most worth watching are those that apply to freight rates.

Since the whole subject of rail relief has been opened up wide in the last few months, all kinds of proposals minor and major are in the air. At least seven important groups have published their proposals in recent months; the Association of American Railroads, (hereinafter called "the roads"), the President's Six-Man Committee, (management and labor), the Railway Association (equipment makers), the Transportation Conference of 1938, the Transportation Association of America, the Splawn-Eastman-Mahaffie Committee of the ICC, and the Brotherhoods.

The four principal subjects of controversy are (1) the rate structure; (2) extension of government control further over the whole transport field; (3) rail bankruptcies; and (4) rail holding companies and financial practices.

Lower Costs, Lower Rates

In the last 30 years the railroads have, except during the war, been steadily improving their plant and lowering their costs. But as fast as they cut costs they have lowered rates (or had lower rates thrust upon them). In other words, their operating ratio has been going up, i. e. the ratio of costs to revenues. Or to put it another way the maintenance and operating departments of the roads have been consistently lowering costs but the traffic departments have been giving away the benefits of the lowered costs to shippers. Freight rates in this country are the lowest on earth.

Freight rates have a permanent tendency to sag, or "erode" away; due to competition. Before the Hepburn Act put the ICC in control of rates, these periods of excessive competition were fierce but short and were characteristically terminated by a call from the elder Morgan to a handful of railroad presidents who would troop into his office and agree to quit cutting each others' financial throats. Nowadays they are periodically terminated by major rate cases before the ICC such as those of 1931 and last year, when the roads get permission from the Commission for a horizontal rate increase. Such successive increases do not put the railroad rate structure on successively higher levels but keep temporarily arresting the long-term downtrend and bringing rates temporarily back to something near the level of the previous rate decision, but not quite up to it.

Rate Tendency Down

This tendency of competition plus political pressure to keep rail rates going down faster than operating costs was recognized by Congress in the Transportation Act of 1920 when it imposed on the Interstate Commerce Commission the duty of remembering to let the roads earn 5¾ per cent on "fair value." The prosperity of the 1920's in part stayed the long-term trend, but the depression brought it back in full vigor, the improvement of the transportation acts outside the railroad field aggravated it, and anyway since rates were based on "fair value for rate-making purposes" and the Courts included the effectiveness of going rates in their calculations of fair value, the logic was somewhat circular and the spiral was downward so far as railroad rates were concerned.

A good illustration of one of the forms of political pressure which joined with the enthusiasm of railroad traffic departments to drag down rates is the current strong movement in Congress to force a downward rate adjustment in Southern and Western territory to the same general level as that prevailing in so-called Official Classification territory. i. e. the Northeast area west to the St. Louis-Chicago line and South to the Ohio River and Hampton Roads, Virginia. "Official" rates have been lower because traffic was denser.

But now Southern Congressmen imply that if the Department of Agriculture is going to push them out of the cotton business and the President is going to put them into the manufacturing business, they need lower rates; and the President has indicated his support not only by a direct word at a press-conference but by the nomination of Mr. J. Haden Alldredge, Alabama rate expert, to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Railroads' Rate Error

The railroads lost a good deal of their l. c. l. and merchandise business to the trucks because they got stuck in the rut of thinking that class rates should be based on the value of the goods carried and they thought this was synonymous with "charging what the traffic would bear," but the valuable-goods traffic refused to bear it when the trucks came along and charged on the basis of cost of transportation and took the business away.

The railroads still do most of the country's hauling, and they have a working monopoly on the long haul of heavy commodities, but they would today hold more of their lost l. c. l. business if they had been a little smarter about cutting rates to meet the trucks (or if the ICC had been a little livelier in giving them permission to do so).

There are two more or less contradictory proposals now before Congress, one to extend further the power of the ICC (or a Department of Transportation, or government agency by some other name) to regulate the rates of the competing carriers (i. e. chiefly the trucks). Already the higher standards of operation being imposed by the ICC on the trucks are raising their costs and tending to force up their rates, and they seem to be in line for higher labor costs soon.

Of course the other proposal is that of letting the railroads free to make the rates they choose.

Regulation or Competition

In other words the alternatives are to extend the regulatory power over competing forms of transportation, or to take the shackles off the roads and let them fight it out as they see fit. Naturally the trucking companies don't like either idea.

Washington sees and Wall Street admits that if the railroads were completely freed from rate regulation (the same issue is up before Parliament in England) they are still tremendously powerful and they could easily wreck most of their competitors by the same means Ida Tarbell once charged the Standard Oil companies with using. They could cut rates below cost (meantime living off their non-competitive business) until they had driven their weaker competitors out of business; then restore the rates to a profitable basis.

For this reason the question of rate freedom to the rails divides into two parts. The first question is whether the ICC should retain the power to lay down minimum rates. With this power it could prevent the roads from using the policy of crushing one small competitor at a time, and could assure a fairer competitive fight, even if that fight meant ultimate extinction of the higher-cost transport service in each field.

The other question concerns the power of the Commission to lay down maximum rates, or the freeing of the railroads from this power. The fundamental argument for such freedom is that the roads have to prosper sufficiently to keep their properties up with the advance in the art of transportation, and in order to do that they have to collect that cost from somebody, and competition prevents them from collecting it from some, so they must collect it from non-competitive business.

Rate Structure Basic

The argument further runs that with no bureaucratic top to permissible rates, the roads will nevertheless not raise such non-competitive rates to the point where traffic disappears, and that any rate which still moves the traffic, no matter how high, is still justified and economic.

Those who argue for such freedom must strenuously say it is not only a cure but the cure for the permanent tendency of railroad rates to do down faster than operating costs. They say consolidations are a temporary cure for the roads' inability to lure new capital, because the consolidation economies not eaten up by labor would promptly go to shippers. And they say further modification of 77 bankruptcy in favor of majority creditors is no help because it lowers rail credit.

Broadly speaking, shippers of l. c. l. and valuable merchandise, however, would rather see the plan go through for modification or abolition of Section 15 of the Transportation Act, so that the ICC would lose its power to impose maximum rates, than to see regulation extended to competing transportation. For in the former case they could shove off the cost of keeping up the railroad properties on shippers of commodities too heavy to go by truck.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reichsführer Hitler's speech to the first Reichstag assembly of the greater Germany is over, and since he did not openly demand another pound of flesh the London stock market is enjoying a Hitler boom. In fearful anticipation of one man's frenzied speech, prices of British securities in the week of Jan. 28 were marked down to the lowest levels since Munich; now prices have recovered slightly and temporarily because Reichsführer Hitler's mood for the moment seems more sullen and angry than bellicose. The tension remains, but at the moment Reichsführer Hitler does not choose to start a fight.

Our stock markets are obviously dominated by the political tension so strenuously maintained by Reichsführer Hitler. After a year of unqualified successes for the Nazi regime Reichsführer Hitler seems completely unappeased, and increases the pressure of German armament. From the successes of the past year the German citizen is told he must expect no increase in wages.

British Banks Concerned

This domination of economic affairs by the political situation in Europe is one of the main concerns of the chairmen of the big British banks in their speeches to the annual general meetings of their banks. A year ago the bank chairmen were concerned with the ending of the long British trade recovery, and urged removal of restrictions on the free movement of international trade.

The banks held this year's meetings with trade still more depressed than a year ago and with the downward movement renewed in recent months after a considerable pause. The Economist index of business activity fell from 111½ for January 1938 to 102 for May 1938. From June to October the monthly figures were 103, 102, 102, 104, 104. The downward movement was then renewed, with the index falling to 101½ in November and 101½ in December.

The bank chairmen are not too discouraged by this position; domestic industries have held their ground much better than industries manufacturing for export, and some of the chairmen hold that the worst of the depression has now been seen. They were particularly encouraged by the resilience of the British financial structure during the past year of severity.

Economic War

But the main theme of this year's speeches is the economic war being waged with perhaps more noise than actual success by the German Government in as many markets as it can find. In this trade war the German weapons are currency manipulation, export subsidies, barter and clearing agreements, and the threat and fact of default on foreign loans.

The British Department of Overseas Trade has threatened that the Germans will be fought with their own weapons if they do not use more reasonable methods. To which Reichsführer Hitler in his last speech replies that to the Nazi any methods are reasonable, and the economic war will continue to be fought without rules.

We must anticipate therefore that during the present year the economic fight will become fiercer. The Federation of British Industries wishes to plunge into the war with the usual protectionist methods; high tariffs, quotas, and prohibitions.

The bank chairmen urge less imitative methods of fighting; we have the financial resources to fight competition, says Mr. Colin Campbell of the National Provincial Bank, and we can give our clients free exchange. We should use our buying power to preserve our foreign trade, and we are still the world's greatest buyers.

One of the most depressed sections of British industry is the cotton textile trade, which is trying to get the Government to pass an Enabling Bill along the lines of the old NRA codes to give the industry power of self government.

Steel Trade Slack

The Enabling Bill has been approved by a majority of all producing sections of the trade and by the operatives; but the Manchester Chamber of Commerce at a meeting attended by 700 of its 4,000 members, refused to support the Bill.

The Chamber of Commerce represents the view of the merchants, and the producing sections of the trade may possibly work for a ballot of the whole membership of the Chamber, of which of course a substantial number is not directly interested in the cotton industry. Manchester and Lancashire still stand in many minds for free trade and individualism.

The iron and steel industry is also suffering from lack of business. The lower prices announced to be effective this year have not stimulated any noticeable increase in orders. Official figures put the effective annual blast furnace capacity at 10,000,000 tons at the end of last September. Last year's output of pig iron was 6,800,000 tons. In 1933 the annual steel furnace capacity was increased to 14,500,000 tons, and the year's production of steel ingots and castings was 10,400,000 tons.

The Economist's index of iron and steel available for domestic consumption (average 1935 as 100) was 142 for the 1937 daily average, and 111½ for 1938 daily average. December 1937 was 173½; December 1938 only 82. Yet this is a period during which the pace of rearmament is supposed to have been strongly accelerated.

Davis Says Annual Income Is Basic, Not Hourly Wage

DES MOINES, Iowa, (AP)—A member of the Federal Reserve Board and an automobile corporation president brought their views before the third annual National Farm Institute which convened here to discuss the problems of agriculture, industry and labor.

Chester C. Davis, Federal Reserve Board member and former AAA Administrator, described the "challenge" presented to the national economic problem by "other nations" who "seem temporarily at least to be making headway through forms of government and at a price which we do not favor here."

Paul G. Hoggman of South Bend, Ind., President of the Studebaker Corporation, warned "some form of Fascist control of our economy is inevitable" unless business and Government join forces.

Mr. Hoffman maintained business, labor and farmers would make a start toward "real recovery" when they cease their "migrations to state capitols and Washington asking for special privilege" and go for the one purpose of seeing "that free enterprise is kept free in America."

Mr. Davis suggested manufacturers and other non-agricultural producers would "be better off if they held to lower prices and larger continuous production when demand starts to revive, looking to volume production instead of increased prices for their profits.

"And would not labor get higher real wages if its leaders fixed their eyes and the amount earned at the end of the year through steady employment in producing things people need, rather than on the highest attainable hourly wage for a minimum of production?"

Agriculture, he said, always has followed those principles. "If they are put to work," he added, "the farm problem will become far simpler to handle than it is."

Discussing agricultural prices and price relationship, Mr. Davis asserted "merely raising the price level, increasing the dollar total of national income, is not very important unless it is accompanied by increased production of wealth. Mere shifts in distribution of the present total of income produced will not answer our national problem unless it increases consumption and production and employment."

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—George H. Davis of Kansas City, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, left a warning with livestock men that they should resist government encroachment in their business.

Speaking before the 42nd annual convention of the American National Livestock Association Friday, Mr. Davis said the Government was "moving surely into state capitalism that marks the totalitarian countries of Europe."

He said that in 21 states milk prices are now fixed by government and added "there certainly is cause for alarm, as it is a short step from milk to beef, in the program of regimentation."

Gold Imports Jump In Week of Feb. 10

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports jumped $85,154,254 in the week ended February 10.

The amount, the Commerce Department said, was about four times that of the preceding week and represented the first increase since the gold inflow from Europe started tapering off late in December.

Imports in the week included $6,939,111 from the Netherlands; $74,781,511 from England; $1,767,951 from Mexico, and $725,667 from the Philippine Islands.

The week's silver imports totaled $5,938,221, including $4,680,888 from England, and $598,147 from Mexico.

Exports were $8,350 of gold and $20,005 of silver.

Seeks Continuation Of 'Hot Oil' Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Tom Connally (D-Texas) has introduced a bill to make permanent the "Hot Oil" Act which bears his name.

The present act will expire June 30 unless extended. In actual practice, it applies only to the State of Texas, where a Federal Tender Board is maintained to help the states enforce their own petroleum conservation laws, by making it a Federal offense to ship in interstate commerce any oil produced in excess of quotas fixed by state regulatory bodies.

The measure is intended to help production in the East Texas field.

Westinghouse Electric Cuts Bonus to 1 Per Cent

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Employees of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. will receive a 1 per cent base pay bonus this month, compared with 5 per cent last month, it was disclosed.

The reduction comes despite a sharp increase in incoming business in January, since the company's monthly bonus plan is based on profits over three-month periods.

Incoming business in January totaled $16,752,000, compared with $12,180,000 in December and $11,573,000 in January, 1938. January profits were $683,135, compared with $763,294 in December and $618,129 in November.

Reduction in the Price Of Lead Is Announced

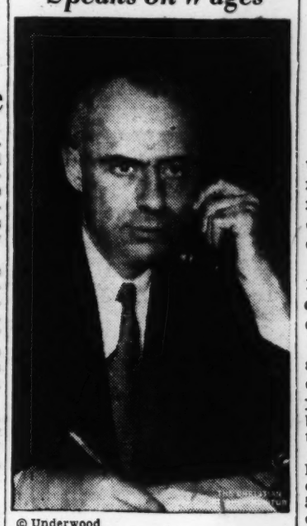
NEW YORK (AP)—St. Joseph Lead Co. announced a reduction of 1-10 of a cent a pound in the price of lead for immediate delivery.

The new price is 4.75 cents a pound, New York, and 4.60 cents, St. Louis. The change was the first since January 31 last when the metal was boosted 1-10 of a cent to 4.85, New York basis, from the 4.75 price set January 24.

The reduction carries the price back to the low for 1939.

The 1938 high for spot lead was 5.10 cents a pound, and the low 4 cents.

Speaks on Wages



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Chester C. Davis
Member of the Federal Reserve Board.

Imported Japanese Silk Up 25 Cents A Pound in N. Y. Mart

NEW YORK (AP)—Raw silk—imported from Japan largely to make hosiery for American women—ran its new year gains up to about 25 cents a pound Feb. 16 as the market continued in one of its sharpest upswings in years.

The February contract in the futures market rose above $2 a pound for the first time since March, 1937. The day's gains added about 2 to 3 cents to the previous rise.

Silk experts pointed out the advance was a windfall for the Japanese since silk sales to the United States are a big source of Japan's foreign exchange. Japan the last few years has had to ship large quantities of gold to the United States to help balance its trade scales, heavily weighted by purchases of war materials.

Imports have increased along with consumption in the United States since last July. Other factors also were cited in trade circles to account for the strong bull market in the fiber, including reduction of supplies in Japan and increased use there to offset smaller consumption of cotton.

Hosiery prices in this country, it was said, probably would not be affected appreciably by the increased cost of the raw material unless the price went up another 25 cents or so a pound.

More Homes Built During 1938 Than Any Year Since '29

WASHINGTON (AP)—Government officials, reporting that more homes were built in 1938 than in any other year since 1929, talked of stimulating homebuilding still further by anti-trust action to reduce costs.

The Labor Department said a revival of urban home construction in the last half of 1938 lifted the year's total to 245,000 new dwelling units. This represented a 20 per cent increase over 1937.

Thurman W. Arnold, head of the Justice Department's anti-trust division, said an attack on illegal combinations in building was in prospect. He expressed the hope it might contribute to a lowering in the cost of home building.

Mr. Arnold said the program would be directed at general conditions in the industry rather than "at the uncovering of individual misconduct."

Retails of the program were not complete, Mr. Arnold said. He complained that the division did not have enough lawyers to operate on the scale required.

U. S. Expenditures In 7½ Months Top Income for Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury said it has spent more in the first seven and a half months of the fiscal year than it expects to take in during the whole year, which will end June 30.

Federal spending from last July 1 to Feb. 15 totaled $5,616,760,015, or about $90,000,000 more than the estimated receipts for the year.

Receipts during the period amounted to only $3,542,601,869, causing a deficit of $2,074,158,146. If expenditures reach $9,492,000,000 by June 30, as expected, the deficit then will be $4,000,000,000.

In the comparable seven and a half months of the last fiscal year, expenditures amounted to $4,594,583,270, which were $847,762,468 in excess of current receipts.

Because the March 15 income tax collection period is approaching, the deficit may decrease temporarily in the next month.

WPA costs continued to be the major factor in Federal spending in the seven and a half months, amounting to $1,450,908,122, virtually exhausting the initial eight months' appropriation authorized by the last Congress and exceeding WPA spending of the comparable period in the previous year by more than $600,000,000. President Roosevelt asked $875,000,000 more for the WPA for the remainder of the fiscal year, and renewed the request for the full amount, when Congress appropriated only $725,000,000.

PWA, which was handed a $1,000,000,000 public works program by the last Congress and has allotted the full amount in loans and grants, to date has disbursed only $131,731,471 this fiscal year. PWA disbursements, however, lag behind the actual start of construction.

The Federal debt on Feb. 15 was at a new high of $39,798,893,142.

Government Ponders Advisory Council For Small Businessmen

WASHINGTON (AP)—Officials of the Commerce Department are considering the feasibility of establishing for small businessmen an organization similar to the Business Advisory Council composed largely of big businessmen.

Dr. Willard Thorpe, Assistant to Secretary Hopkins, expressed the opinion "something has to be done along that line." He said the department was trying to determine how it could give the more than 2,000,000 little businessmen of the nation "representation that means something."

He disclosed high officials of the department had creation of a new council or committee under consideration.

Former Commerce Secretary Henry Roper assured a conference of small businessmen here last year that any organization truly representative of small businessmen would be recognized by the department.

The Business Advisory Council, headed by W. Averell Harriman, Union Pacific Railroad chairman, selects its own members. It makes reports and recommendations concerning business to the Commerce Secretary from time to time.

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United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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FOR CHURCHES, business, practitioners, teachers; prices reasonable, good service. CALL PTO. CO., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. ALg. 4-6147.

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HOMES

For Sale or Rent

in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline Asp. 1504
353 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

MANUFACTURER of Highly Styled Handloomed Neckwear seeks representatives on commission in New England States and Greater New York who have well established contacts with largest department stores and highest rated men's shops; state full detail territory covered; number of years with present line and performance; business references requisite. House of Collins, Commonwealth Bldg., San Diego, Calif.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 & 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms and suites; meals optional; rates $5 per week and up. Mr. Alphin, KENmore 1574.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Business woman wishes room and board with private family, nice neighborhood, Box A-1, 1293 National Press Bldg.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Transient, permanent guests may obtain clean, homelike, well-heated rooms, $4 to $8; penthouse available April 5: 2 rooms, bath, 53 Hereford Street. Com. 8581.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms, warm house; convenient location; permanent or transient guests; parking. LONg. 8775.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 32 Centre St.—Large sunny, first-floor room; running water; quiet, convenient location; home cooking; also smaller room. Long. 9057.

FLUSHING, N. Y.—Beautifully furn. rooms with private bath. Home of culture. Lovely garden, trees. Near Church and Fair. Write Box X-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 215 W. 101 (9A)—Spacious, outside, comfortably furnished; refined surroundings; housekeeping; business references. Call Sunday or evenings.

N. Y. C.—Large sunny room; piano, large closet, mirror door; breakfast if desired; employed business woman. EN. 2-7910.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1736 Columbia Road, N. W., Apt. 302, Col. 2413—Bright room in cultured home for gentleman.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CAPABLE married man, 35, desires permanent work; chauffeur, general work; go anywhere. Box F-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK attorney, familiar with Federal Housing Administration procedure, desires position with bank, law firm or Federal Savings and Loan Association; highest credentials. Write Box D-4, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TRAINED musician will accept any type of work; familiar with landscape gardening; good driver. Advertiser, 30-29 154th St., Flushing, L. I.

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HOUSEKEEPER, American, Protestant, wishes position in small adult family; good cook, refined, assume charge. Write Box K-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

LADY of refinement and dignity, well qualified to act as hostess or to meet the public in any capacity, wishes lucrative position where wisdom, tact, alertness and dependability are required; East or West Coast. Write Box B-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

REFINED middle-aged woman wishes position companion, house work, capable, City or Brooklyn; references; $30 per month. Write Box P-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY - Stenographer, experienced, wishes position in N. Y. C.; responsible, willing. Write Box M-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN (colored) would like work by the day; can furnish excellent refs. Call Highland 0283 (Roxbury, Mass.), after 10 A. M.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

VIOLIN, Piano Instruction, your home; learn to play HYMNS quickly on piano or harmonium. Phone INdependence 3-7352, Flushing, L. I.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M. — 6-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCormack Bros.

PACKARDS

PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

Low Interest
Home Loans
Small Expense
Birmingham Federal Savings & Loan Ass'n
Ed. S. Moore, *Pres.*
Jno. G. Apsey, *Sec.*
2028 FIRST AVENUE

Kaufman's, INC.
Women's and Misses'
Ready-to-Wear and Furs
of the better kind at prices no higher
SECOND FLOOR, WATTS BLDG.

GRANTS
KNOWN FOR VALUES
Junior Department Store
With Complete 5c and 10c Lines
W. T. GRANT CO.
1910 SECOND AVE., N.

INSURANCE
Endowments Annuities
Educational Trusts
MABEL V. CHEATHAM
New York Life Insurance Co.
637 First Nat. Bank Bldg.
Tel. 4-2441

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Store Your Winter Garments
with
White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
Over Twenty Years of Honest Dealing
Phone Dexter 1377

Join the League of Time and Money Savers—
Serve Libby's Canned Meats
GREER'S GOT IT
MOBILE, ALA.

MOBILE
(Continued)

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Our February Sale
Is Fast Coming to an End
Buy Now—Save While Stocks Are Still Complete
Frank Tennille FURNITURE COMPANY
50 Years Montgomery's Favorite Furniture Store
109-111 Commerce St. 212-214 Bibb St.

MODERN Beauty Salon

CECILE EAVENSON
110 Church Street

"Results, Not Excuses"
ACME ROOFING CO.
Cedar 3877 5 Lower Wetumpka Rd.

Lane-Mallory
In Capitol Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE C-417

PICKWICK *Cafe*
Famous for Good Food
Year Round Air Conditioned
25 COMMERCE ST. C-385

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Shop at **Sears** and Save
"HONOR-BILT" FURNITURE
COLDSPOT ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
ALLSTATE TIRES
Use Sears Easy Payment Plan
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
119 COMMERCE STREET

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Ease Your Day the Laundry Way
Bradenton Laundry and Dry Cleaners
825 27th Ave. Phone 2115

Bradenton-Hardware Co.
KYANIZE
Paints and Varnishes
12th Street and Seaboard Tracks

Martin Cleaners & Dyers
THE SPOTLESS CLEANERS
1001 9th Street Phone 37-121
Agency LILY WHITE LAUNDRY

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street, BRADENTON

CORAL GABLES

BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
142 Alhambra Cir.
Phone 42820
Coral Gables, Fla.
Anna Barlor

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

CURTIS DRY GOODS CO.
158 South Beach Street
Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed linens, curtains, drapery materials, spreads, dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear.

Phone 983
GUEST HOME
Half block from world's famous beach
GOODALL COTTAGE
616 Goodall Avenue
Excellent Meals Reasonable Rates

DAYTONA BEACH
(Continued)

Look for the New Things First at
YOWELL-DREW CO.
Daytona Beach's
Largest Department Store
"Quality Did It"

CHEVROLET

Halifax Motors
Since 1922
120 MAGNOLIA AVE. Phone 1221

Having a Garden Is Fun!
PARRISH FEED STORE
Complete line of Flower and Lawn Seeds, Insecticides, Fertilizers. Miller's Dog Foods.
For Prompt Deliveries Phone 1166
142 South Seagrave Street

Triple "S" Grocerteria
100% Home Owned
220 S. BEACH STREET
Main Street and Grandview Avenue

Halifax Cleaners and Dyers
126 Magnolia Avenue
We Specialize in Cleaning
TELEPHONE 373

FORT LAUDERDALE

BRAYTON-COLE DRUG CO., Inc.
Large Line of Cosmetics
FOUNTAIN-LUNCHES
LUXURIOUS BOOTHS
SWEET BLDG., 309 S. ANDREWS AVE.

READS
DEPARTMENT STORE
Dry Goods, Yarns
Cor. Wall St. and S. W. 1st Ave.

BARLITT'S MARKET
Complete Line of Foods
INCLUDING
Borden Chateau Cheese
815 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 44

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
Mimeographing.
Notary Public
Orr's Letter Service
229 Bryan Arcade Phone 165-W

SUNSHINE TAILORS & CLEANERS
Custom-Made Clothes
Dry Cleaning and Tailoring Well Done
PROP. J. BARADA
16 Tropical Arcade Phone 9187

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVENUE
Air Conditioned

FORT MYERS

ROBB AND STUCKY COMPANY
Furniture and Drapery
of the Better Kind

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762
10-3 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOME OWNED
SETZER'S STORES
GROCERIES
MEATS
FISH
and POULTRY
"The Best of Everything to Eat"
Ten Stores—One Near You

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

LEE FURNITURE COMPANY
Complete Home Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices
Terms Arranged
Opposite Post Office
3514 Miami Road Tel. 5-5192

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts
FAMILY WASHING

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply and Service Stores
Batteries—Spark Plugs
Brake Lining—Auto Supplies
Lee and Adams Sts. Phone 5-1800

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

Now!
A complete Upholstering Department with experienced craftsmen in charge. Furniture, Floor Coverings, Draperies, Radios.
Sterchi's
20 West Adams Street
Also St. Augustine

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertising, phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILL FOLDS, SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

FLORSHEIM, RED CROSS AND ENNA JETTICK SHOES
We appreciate your patronage
The new
COWENS
155 E. Flagler duPont Bldg.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

CALL 3-5640 for Appointment
Lucille André
Beauty Salon
Every Department of MODERN BEAUTY CULTURE
SUITE 904 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

RAY'S GIFT SHOP
225 EAST FLAGLER STREET
Ponce De Leon Hotel Bldg.
MIAMI, FLORIDA
Member Miami Chamber of Commerce
FLORIDA SOUVENIRS OF ALL KINDS—We Ship
Miami's Oldest Gift Shop

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

Tropical Beauty Salon
MRS. JECKS, Stylist, wishes to announce MR. HOLMAN, formerly with Max Factor and Dolly Mayson, specialist in custom permanents.
3460 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Ph. 4-5606 Open Evenings by Appointment

Phone 2-1858 Member of I. M. L. H. A.
LOUIS, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
BEAUTY SALON
WHERE INDIVIDUAL SERVICE IS GIVEN
Please telephone for appointment
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture
231 Halcyon Arcade No. 4 Miami, Fla.

Rapillard
Beauty Salon
A Complete Beauty Service
Marinello System
ZOTOS—FREDERICS PERMANENT WAVES
Phone 3-2487 815 S. W. 17th Ave.

PRINTING
STATIONERY—BOOKLETS
FOLDERS
TOWLE
PRINTERS' SERVICE
42 S. W. First St., Miami, Fla. Phone 3-1445

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1453 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blks. west First Church of Christ, Scientist

Permanent Waves Like Natural Curly Hair

Miss Billee's
BEAUTE SHOPPE
Service and Quality Unexcelled
139 S. E. First St., Miami, Fla.
AIR CONDITIONED
Expert Operators Phone 21686

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER, Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

WEIDMAN
SERVICE STATION and GARAGE
Standard Oil Products—Kendall and Quaker State Oils—Lubrication—Tires—Batteries.
427 S. W. 8TH ST. (Tamiami Trail)

MIAMI
(Continued)

RUG & JUG SHOP
Hand Made Pottery and Hooked Rugs
Mail orders filled
1755 Biscayne Boulevard
MIAMI, FLORIDA

"Exclusive Dealer of Robert's Oriental Delicat"
Mary's Hat Shop
"THE" Milliner With a Talent for Your Particular Style
MARY F. KEMP, 161 S. E. 1st St.
Urmey Hotel Bldg. MIAMI, FLA.

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY — CLEANERS
A modern service for particular people
Better Way Inc.
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
Office and Plant: 1237 20 St. Phone 53143

You will enjoy your Breakfast, Luncheon or Dinner in the Quiet and Refined Atmosphere of the
PALM TEA ROOM
Owned and Operated by Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Berry for Nineteen Years.
1610 Lenox Avenue, Near Lincoln Road
Phone 5-2603 MIAMI BEACH
Accommodations for Bridge Parties, Teas, Banquets

Loyola Davis
"The Little Dressmaker"
Creator of Styles Designing Alterations
LeRoy Hotel Lobby Floor Collins Ave. at 33 St. Phone 5-6411 Miami Beach Florida
Phone 5-4901
Flamingo Gown Shoppe
Importers
Sportswear—Millinery
Afternoon and Evening Gowns
of Distinction
813 Lincoln Road

LOUIS' GRILL
781 LINCOLN ROAD
Luncheon 45c-65c
Dinners $1.00
"Just Good Food"
Tenth year on the beach

ALYCE MAYNE
629 Lincoln Road
Costume Jewelry—Handbags
Hosiery—Accessories
Distributor of
Mary Dunhill Preparations

KATHRYN DWYER BEAUTY SALON
The Studio of Youth
1637 Jefferson Ave. at Lincoln Road
Phone 5-1688

ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
"Established Half Century"
PHONE 3176

Branch Offices
29 E. Central Ave.
46 E. Church St.
1122 E. Colonial Dr.
308 E. Park Ave., Winter Park

Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.

Beautician, Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot Be Equalled for Beauty and Permanence

FRED KAGI
Beauty Salon
If your hair is not becoming to you you should be coming to us
PHONE 7327 9 AUTREY ARCADE

You will have missed Orlando's Greatest Treat if you have not dined at McCormac's Restaurant
ROY McCORMAC, Owner-Manager

TOWN AND COUNTRY
SMART CLOTHES
frocks
formal—casual
afternoon—evening
ANGEBILT HOTEL BUILDING
MRS. NELL HARTLEY, Mgr.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Cor. Orange and Jefferson Sts.

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

We guarantee satisfaction — Marinello cosmetics on sale.

VENABLE BEAUTY SHOP
35 E. Concord

1939
Southland Fashions
for Spring in Florida
DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store

The Greeting Shop
GREETING CARDS
for All Occasions
Bridge Prizes and Tallies
Gifts Stationery Antiques
LENDING LIBRARY
148 NORTH ORANGE AVENUE

PALM BEACH

CURTIS-DURYEA
Imported Yarns - Domestic
7 VIA PARIGI PALM BEACH
Specializing in Individual Designing of Knitwear

SARASOTA

Moderne Beauty Shop
Expert Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
213 Main Street Tel. 6546

Send a box to the loved ones back home. They are delicious

Midway Groves
ON OLD BRADENTON ROAD

MONTGOMERY-ROBERTS COMPANY
DEPARTMENT STORE
Sarasota's Fashion Center
Main Street

NATHANS
SPORTSWEAR
Exclusive Agents for
RED CROSS and RHYTHM STEP SHOES
AT FIVE POINTS

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
We Sell
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
and many other Monitor advertised products.
Pineapple Ave.—Halton Bldg. Phone 2299

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
A Most Sanitary and Delightful Place to Eat
AT FIVE POINTS

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

Lowrey's Dial 7536
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg, Florida 346 Central Avenue

TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Quality Food—Moderate Prices
MAGNOLIA ARCADE
440 First Avenue, North

FOUNTAIN PENS
CLEANED REPAIRED
ADJUSTED
While You Wait
ART'S PEN SERVICE
Florida Arcade Central Ave. Ent.
also Perfumes, Gifts, Douglass Candies

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second Street, North

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

La Plaza Beauty Salon
10 La Plaza Thea. Court
Phone 5979

Fifth Ave. Beauty Parlor
614 First Avenue North
Phone 5711
MRS. O. D. GILLILAND, Owner and Mgr.

STAR MARKET
Groceries and Meats
COOKED FOODS
You can choose a meal from our cooked foods any day. Bread, Pastries, Cakes, etc.
L. D. HOYT, Owner-Manager
700 4th St., North Dial 4129

Riteway Shu-Fixry
R. I. LEAVENGOOD, Prop.
RSF
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
852 Central Ave. Phone 48-191

ERMATINGER'S
St. Petersburg's Exclusive
HATTERS
HAT RENOVATORS
17 Third Street, North

Princess Martha Beauty Shoppe
A Complete Beauty Service
104 4th St., North Phone 5705

DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
Repairing of
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
(Ask anybody)
BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

You Will Find
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES
FRESH PRODUCE and
HOME BAKED GOODS at
Vinoy Market
434 First Street North

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

WILLSON-CHASE
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
WILLSON-CHASE
Central Ave., Corner Third St.

Look your best

Dorothy-Louise Beauty Salon
DOROTHY EVANS, Owner-Manager
Smart Beauty Work for Discriminating Women
623 First Ave. North Phone 6973

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

SHARRON HAT SHOP
Exclusive Millinery
116 First Ave., N. E.
St. Petersburg, Fla. Opp. Soreno Hotel

KANISS JEWELRY CO.
Greatest Values in Diamonds
Diamond Brokers Jewelers
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

Dressmaking
Hemstitching Alterations
MAE CROWDER
564 Central Ave. Phone 40-003

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MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
High Class Shoe Repairs and Polishes
201
S. Lafayette St.
Across from Knight & Wall
C. S. UNGER, Mgr.

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
501-505 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any Home

Ernest Maas, Inc.
FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
Completely Air-Conditioned
Phone 2379 514 Franklin St.

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Shop at
Dorothy-Denny's
HATS and SPORTSWEAR
"Just a Little Different"
NEW LOCATION
116 MYRTLE STREET TEL. 4846
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

MAC-FRIED, Inc.
Distinctive Apparel for Women
200 Datura Street at Narcissus
West Palm Beach, Fla.
OLA D. McDONALD GLADYS W. FRIED

SAVE AT
Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

TAMPA'S HEADQUARTERS
for Nationally Known Shoes
W. L. DOUGLAS, RED CROSS and WALK-OVER'S
822 FRANKLIN STREET

WEST PALM BEACH

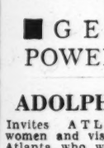
NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

INSURANCE
CONSTANT SERVICE
B. D. COLE INC.
INSURANCE MONTHLY
218 South Olive Ave. Phone 4117

A Leading Stationery Store
BOOKS—GAMES—GIFTS
HALSEY & GRIFFITH
West Palm Beach



You haven't shopped at all until you've shopped at
HATCH'S
WEST PALM BEACH

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Headquarters for
Electrical Appliances
GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

ADOLPHE'S
Invites ATLANTA women and visitors to Atlanta who want the best in beauty work to have their manicures, shampoos, permanent waves, etc., done here.
622 PEACHTREE ST.

MANICURE

HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

Chajage's
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs Repaired, Cleaned, Glazed, Relined
Harry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven paint for millions of homes.
Washable Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 BROAD N. W. WA 8789

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

HOME SCIENCE BREAD
GILL'S BREAD
CENTRAL GA. BAKING CO.
216 COTTON AVENUE

MRS. LINDA M. BURNEY
announces the opening of
BURNEY'S
FANCY PRODUCE
FRESH MEATS, GROCERIES
Phone 405 470 Second St.
WE DELIVER

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garments Process Adds Lustre and Years to Your Clothes

BARRETT BEAUTY SHOPPE
GRADUATE BEAUTICIANS
Permanent Waving
Special Undine Wireless Permanent
141 BULL STREET Phone 6919

SEE NEXT PAGE

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH
(Continued)

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
Phone 8161
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our hand work department cares for your party needs.
DIAL 3-5191

GREENSBORO

Clean, Sweet, and White!

It's Just Come from the DICKS LAUNDRY
Phone 7101
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

European
Local Classified

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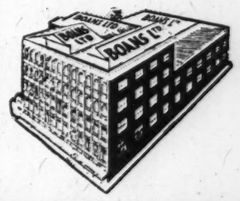
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Notes and Queries

Annas (Luke 3:2)—*An'-as* (first *a* short, second clipped-short).

Bar-jona (137:22) — Principal accent on second syllable, secondary on first: *Bar-jo'-na.*

Blessed (Luke 1:28; 7:23)—In each instance a participial adjective and pronounced preferably as two syllables.

Caiaphas (Luke 3:2) — Preferably *Kay'-ya-fas* (first *a* long, second as in *sofa*, third clipped-short).

Caesarea Philippi (Mark 8:27)—*Ses-a-re'-a* (first *e* short as in *set*, second long, *a*'s as in *sofa*; secondary stress on first syllable) *Fih-lip'-i* (first and second *i*'s short, third long). We know of no authority for *See-za-re'-a.*

Christ Jesus (Subject, etc.)—*Kriste* (not the slovenly and irreverent *Krise*, nor the labored *Krise'-tuh*) *Je'-zus.*

"Colossians (iii. 4)" (325:10)—Generally read *Ko-losh'-anz, three, four.*

Elias (Mark 8:28) — *E-li'as* (*e* quick-long, *i* long, *a* clipped-short).

Elicit (137:21)—*E-liss'-it* (*e* as in debate, *i*'s short).
This word, from a combination of Latin *e*, "out," and *lacere*, "to entice," is used in the sense of "to draw out or coax out."

Esaias (Luke 3:4) — In America, *E-zay'-ass*; in Britain, *E-zi'-ass.*

Gabriel (Luke 1:26)—Not the hurried *Gay'-brill*; sound it with three syllables, *Gay'-brih-el.*

Galilee (Luke 1:26)—Neither *Gal'-lee* nor *Ga'-la-lee*; sound it *Gal'-ih-lee.*

Government (Isa. 9:6, 7) — Don't slight the first *n.*

Impetuosity (137:16) — *Im-pet-u-oss'-ih-tih* (secondary stress on second syllable).
The one who betrays impetuosity (Latin *impetus*, "violence, force") rushes about with force and haste; he is vehement in feeling—rashly energetic.

Inquiry (131:31)—The accent is on the second syllable, in which the *i* is long.

Involuntarily (84:9) — Principal emphasis on the second syllable, *in-vol'-un-ter-ih-lih* (secondary stress on fourth syllable).

Irrefutably (315:22)—If you have the latest unabridged Webster's, you will note that this word is to be sounded with accent on the third syllable; if you have the latest abridged Webster's (Collegiate), you will note that the accent is on the second syllable. For the sake of being understood, we incline to favor leaving the accent on the third syllable.

Jeremias (136:16) — *Jer-e-mi'-ass* (secondary stress on first syllable).

Jerusalem (Matt. 2:1, etc.)—Careful Readers avoid *Jeh-roo'-sa-lum* and *Juh-roos'-lum*; they sound it *Je-roo'-sa-lem.*

Luke (Bible book) — Honest, old-fashioned *oo* is preferred to a strained effort at long *u.*

Magi (95:24)—*May'-ji* (both vowels long).

One (John 10:30)—Renders Greek *hen*, a neuter pronoun suggesting "one in essence," not "one person," as implied by the masculine *heis.*

Pharisaical (18:11) — According to Webster's, *Far* (short *a*) *-ih-say'-ih-kal.*
But unless our ears have deceived us, there is a tendency among cultured speakers to sound the first *a* circumflex as in *fare.*

Philip (John 14:9)—Not *Fih'-lup*; sound it *Fill'-ip.*

Refute (18:12)—*Re-fute'.*
The Latin *refutare* was used in the sense of "to repel, repress, rebut"; and our "refute" is employed in the related senses of "to overthrow; to disprove or silence by reason, evidence, or proof."
The original meaning of the Latin term was "to pour back"; so in refuting an unjust charge, we cause it to be returned to the nothingness whence it seemed to come.

Sufficeth us (John 14:8)—Not the careless *suh-fi'-suh-thuss*; use care and enunciate the words *suh-fise'-eth us.*

Tiberias (John 6:1)—*Ti-bee'-rih-us.* Same as Sea of Galilee or Gennesaret.

Zacharias (Luke 3:2) — *Zak-a-ri'-as* (secondary stress on first syllable).

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Cyrene

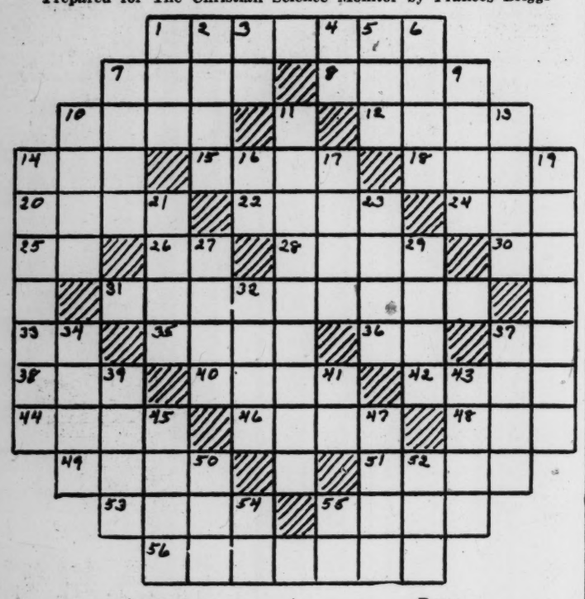
Among those who listened to Peter's famous sermon on the day of Pentecost, were men who came from what our Common Version calls "the parts of Libya about Cyrene" (Acts 2:10). This Cyrene, though situated on the northern coast of Africa and forming the capital of what we today know as Tripoli, was very largely a Greek city. Still it contained a not inconsiderable Jewish population, and the New Testament contains several references to its citizens.
Thus the Simon who bore Jesus' cross was a native of Cyrene (Matt. 27:32); and one of the synagogues in Jerusalem is said to have been set apart for the worship of the Cyrenians and others (Acts 6:9); while in Acts 11:20 mention is made of "men of . . . Cyrene" who came to Antioch in Syria, and we find them "preaching the Lord Jesus" in that city (ibid.).

Signposts along the King's Highway

When a man's ways please the LORD, *he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him.*—PROVERBS 16:7.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

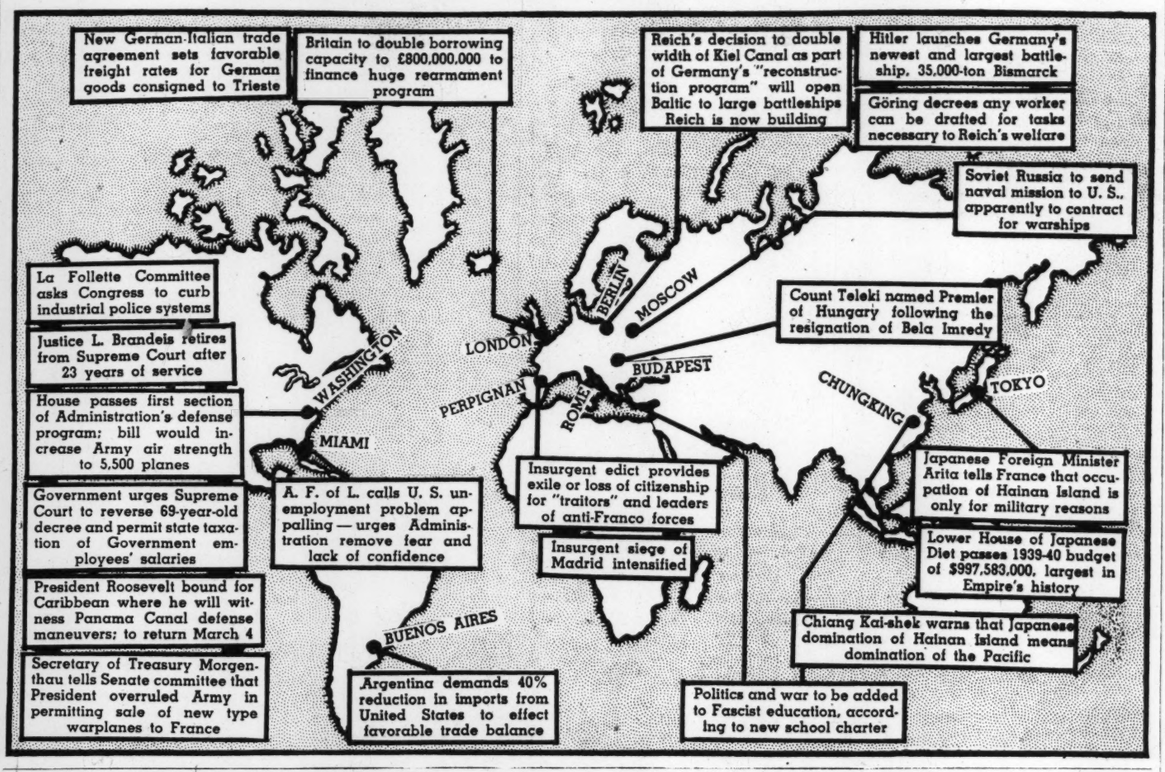
1—What is Mexico's Popocatepetl?
7—Where would a troglodyte dwell?
8—What was chief of the five cities of Philistines?
10—Who was one of David's captains?
12—What is the handsome tanager of eastern Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru?
14—A sack or pouch is what?
15—What would two performers in "La Gioconda" render?
18—The Equiria was a festival in honor of what Roman god?
20—What was father of Azariah?
22—What is a tree from which top has been broken?
24—What term is used for a mountain in S. Africa?
25—In what State is Ogdensburg (abbr.)?
26—What suffix is used in adjectives?
28—In Greek mythology, who was the son of Tros?
30—Bristol Bay indents what continent (abbr.)?
31—Where would you go to visit Godthaab?
33—Who was chief deity of ancient Eridu?
35—Who is Christian of Denmark?
36—Where is Cape Girardeau (abbr.)?
37—Near.
38—What river unites with Swale to form Ouse?
40—What coins might you spend in Bologna?
42—In air route from California to Orient, what island is used as a landing station?
44—What are the longitudinal veins of an insect's wing?
46—If you visited Esbjerg, whom would you see (sing.)?
48—In what State do Blue Hen's Chickens live (abbr.)?
49—What was pseudonym of Charlotte Bronte?
51—What is the name of a Turkish seaport on Black Sea?
53—Bangkok is Capital of what Kingdom?
55—What is one twentieth of a grain?
56—Homer described whose battles with cranes?

Down

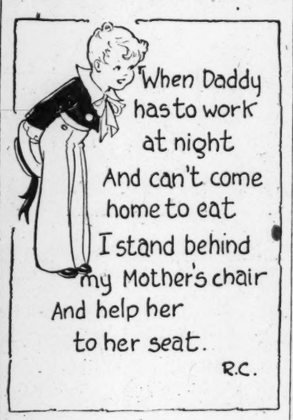
1—What is a windmill's sail?
2—What Roman poet was banished to Tomi?
3—What is French masculine definite article?
4—Symbol for silver is what?
5—What flute, of Moslem lands, is played by blowing across the end?
6—Who was Jesse's sixth son?
7—What is the goal structure for hockey?
9—What was name of an Old Testament race of giants?
10—You would be what if wrapped in swaddling clothes?
11—In what European city is The Hermitage?
13—What is a tailor's goose?
14—Who painted "The Horse Fair"?
16—Pronoun.
17—How would you describe Jack's beanstalk?
19—What cape is on northwestern coast of Morocco, at Strait of Gibraltar?
21—How would you describe the Melanochroi?
23—Which of Merianas was ceded to U. S. A. by Spain in 1898?
27—If you were a poet, how would you write "ceiling"?
29—You glide over what on skis?
32—Whom did Geraint marry?
34—If you visited Yemen, whom would you see (sing.)?
37—What African tree is prized for white, spongy aril of its seeds?
39—What is the depression at calyx end of an apple (pl.)?
41—Half an em.
43—What cutting tool is used to trim off surface of wood?
45—What is another name for curds and whey?
47—Buffalo, N. Y., is on what lake?
50—What is a bird's song?
52—Possessive pronoun.
54—What is symbol for magnesium?
55—What is third tone of diatonic scale?

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


New German-Italian trade agreement sets favorable freight rates for German goods consigned to Trieste
Britain to double borrowing capacity to £800,000,000 to finance huge rearmament program
Reich's decision to double width of Kiel Canal as part of Germany's "reconstruction program" will open Baltic to large battleships Reich is now building
Hitler launches Germany's newest and largest battleship, 35,000-ton Bismarck
Göring decrees any worker can be drafted for tasks necessary to Reich's welfare
Soviet Russia to send naval mission to U. S., apparently to contract for warships
La Follette Committee asks Congress to curb industrial police systems
Justice L. Brandeis retires from Supreme Court after 23 years of service
House passes first section of Administration's defense program; bill would increase Army air strength to 5,500 planes
Government urges Supreme Court to reverse 69-year-old decree and permit state taxation of Government employees' salaries
President Roosevelt bound for Caribbean where he will witness Panama Canal defense maneuvers; to return March 4
Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau tells Senate committee that President overruled Army in permitting sale of new type warplanes to France
A. F. of L. calls U. S. unemployment problem appalling — urges Administration remove fear and lack of confidence
Insurgent edict provides exile or loss of citizenship for "traitors" and leaders of anti-Franco forces
Insurgent siege of Madrid intensified
Argentina demands 40% reduction in imports from United States to effect favorable trade balance
Count Teleki named Premier of Hungary following the resignation of Bela Imredy
Japanese Foreign Minister Arita tells France that occupation of Hainan Island is only for military reasons
Lower House of Japanese Diet passes 1939-40 budget of $997,583,000, largest in Empire's history
Chiang Kai-shek warns that Japanese domination of Hainan Island means domination of the Pacific
Politics and war to be added to Fascist education, according to new school charter
LONDON
BERLIN
MOSCOW
WASHINGTON
PERPIGNAN
ROME
BUDAPEST
CHUNGKING
TOKYO
MIAMI
BUENOS AIRES

Manly Manners



Brevities

Philadelphia Bulletin: One thing can be said for the glass monopoly, at any rate. It's not very difficult to see through.

Wall St. Journal: It certainly pays to advertise. There are 26 mountains in Colorado higher than Pikes Peak.

In Lighter Vein

Commercial Candor

Fur Dealer (during after-Christmas sale): "I'm telling you, I can let you have that caracul coat for $100, and it's sheep at the price."

The Catch to It

Tramp: "The lady in the white house offered me a meal, but there was a cord attached to it."
Second Tramp: "You mean a string?"
Tramp: "No, a cord—of wood."

Those New Plates

Carolyn (aged 3½): "Grandma, my daddy's car is in the garage."
Grandma: "What's the matter, Carolyn?"
Carolyn: "He can't take it out until he gets some new dishes!"

The Sleuth

Manager (to neglected diner): "Can you identify the waiter who started serving you, sir?"
Diner (indicating plate): "Well, we've got his finger-prints."—Pearson's.

Force of Habit

Maud: "Clarence is so romantic. Every time he speaks to me he says, 'Fair Lady.'"
Madge: "There's nothing very romantic about that. He's a bus conductor."—Pearson's.

Reaction

At a club in Hollywood, the other night, a young author was introduced to an Eastern movie critic, who was in the movie town on vacation. The writer's first picture had just been shown on Broadway, and he immediately asked the critic what his opinion was.
"It was refreshing," returned the critic, "Very refreshing."
"Say, that's swell," beamed the young author. "Did you really find it so refreshing?"
"Absolutely," was the reply. "I felt like a new man when I woke up!"—New York American.

Sympathy

First Student: "Co-eds don't interest me. I prefer the company of men."
Second Student: "Shake—I'm broke, too!"

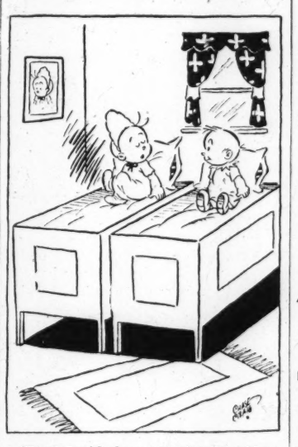
Proof Wanted

"I hear the latest fashion is for invisible stockings."
"I shall not believe that until I see them."—Kölnische Illustrierte.

Commercial Candor

There is one super-honest brokerage house. It advertises: "Let us place your name on our wailing list."

Little Chauncey



"I've decided not to be President—I don't think they'd do my picture justice on a postage stamp!"

Cares of Our Own

Cultivate the great art of leaving people alone, even those you think you have a right to direct in the minutest particular.—Anon.

Monitor Movie Guide

Ambush (Par)—Melodrama about a gang of bank robbers, their efforts to escape, and how they were foiled by a bank secretary whom they held captive. Gladys Swarthout has the part, and Ernest Truex is the leader of the robbers. Lloyd Nolan, William Henry, William Frawley, Broderick Crawford. Adults and young people.

Arizona Legion (RKO)—Western melodrama of a familiar brand with George O'Brien pretending to be an intoxicated outlaw in an effort to wipe out crime on the frontier. Adults and young people.

Idiot's Delight (MGM)—Robert E. Sherwood's Pulitzer prize play made into a movie with more emphasis on the romance than on its anti-war speeches. Clark Gable and Norma Shearer are the vaudeville dancer and bogus Russian "countess" who once were acquainted in Omaha and meet again in a corner of Europe at the outbreak of a new war. Edward Arnold, Charles Coburn, Joseph Schildkraut, Burgess Meredith, Laura Hope Crews. Adults and young people.

My Son Is a Criminal (Columbia)—Melodrama about a retired police chief and the son who, he hoped, would become a policeman but who instead was the leader of a criminal gang. Alan Baxter and Jacqueline Wells. Adults and young people.

Wings of the Navy (Warners)—Made with the co-operation of the U. S. Navy, the film recounts training adventures of recruits in the Naval aviation service, and throws in a few extra stunts in plane-testing for good measure. Handsomely photographed but story is stereotyped. George Brent, Olivia De Havilland, John Payne, Frank McHugh. Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family — "Sweethearts," "Kentucky," "Out West with the Hardys," "A Christmas Carol," "The Great Waltz," "Submarine Patrol," "You Can't Take It With You," "Brother Rat," "That Certain Age," "If I were King," "Arkansas Traveler," "Girls' School," "Boys Town," "Four Daughters," "My Lucky Star," "Carefree."

Adults and Young People—"Jesse James," "The Lady Vanishes," "The Shining Hour," "The Story of a Cheat," "Bob, Son of Battle" ("To the Victor"), "The Young in Heart," "The Citadel" (maturity), "Drums," "The Sisters," "A Man to Remember," "Stablemates," "The Mad Miss Manton," "Too Hot to Handle," "Three Loves Has Nancy," "Boy Meets Girl," "Marie Antoinette."

Adults Only—"Thanks for the Memory," "Amphitryon," "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips," "Club de Femmes."

Quotation for Today

COUNT him thy friend who desires thy good rather than thy good will.—ANON.

'As a Grain of Mustard Seed'

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Jimmie, five years old, felt that he needed a new toy; and he wanted a truck. He told his mother about it, and she said she would telephone his father at his office and ask him to bring one when he came home that evening.

But the afternoon wore on, and the mother went about other things and did not telephone. Jimmie said no more about it and went on with his play.

That evening when the father came, Jimmie met him at the door; and in full confidence that his need was met, he held out his hand and asked for the truck.

The father reached into his overcoat pocket and brought forth a shining, red truck.

The mother had not telephoned, but in the thought of the little boy there had been no lack, no restricted expectation, only an undoubting certainty that there was a truck for him.

The parents were deeply grateful for the lesson learned from the simple faith of a child.

What They Say

Each Day Counts

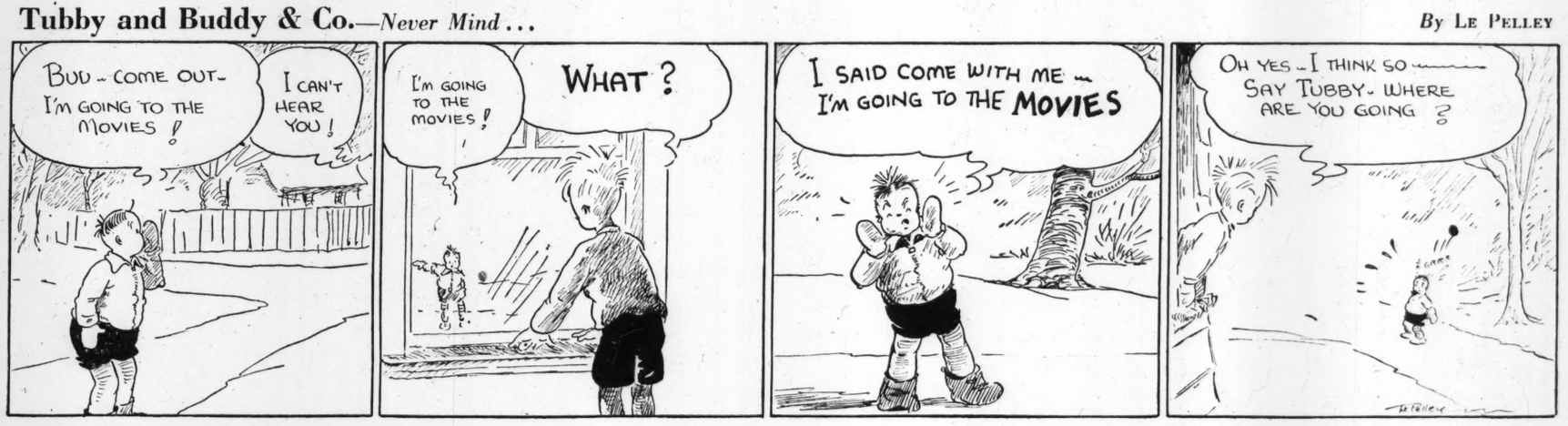
"Every day on which the outbreak of war is postponed stands as a clear gain for lasting peace."—Lady Listowel.

Foundation

"Self-respect is the mainspring of morality, the foundation of good citizenship, and the secret of strength."—Charles Francis Potter.

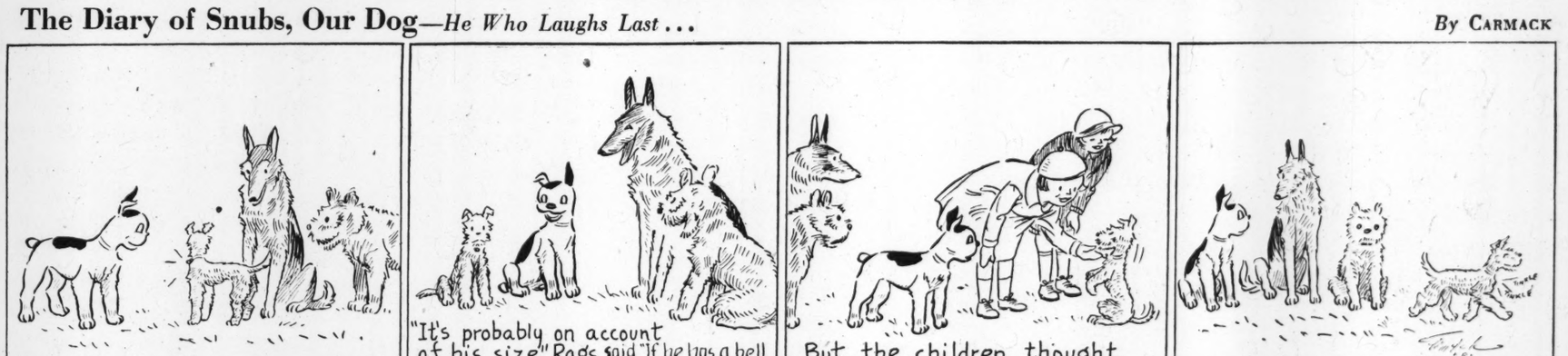
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Never Mind . . .*

By LE PELLEY


BUD - COME OUT - I'M GOING TO THE MOVIES!
I CAN'T HEAR YOU!
I'M GOING TO THE MOVIES!
WHAT?
I SAID COME WITH ME — I'M GOING TO THE MOVIES
OH YES - I THINK SO — SAY TUBBY - WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

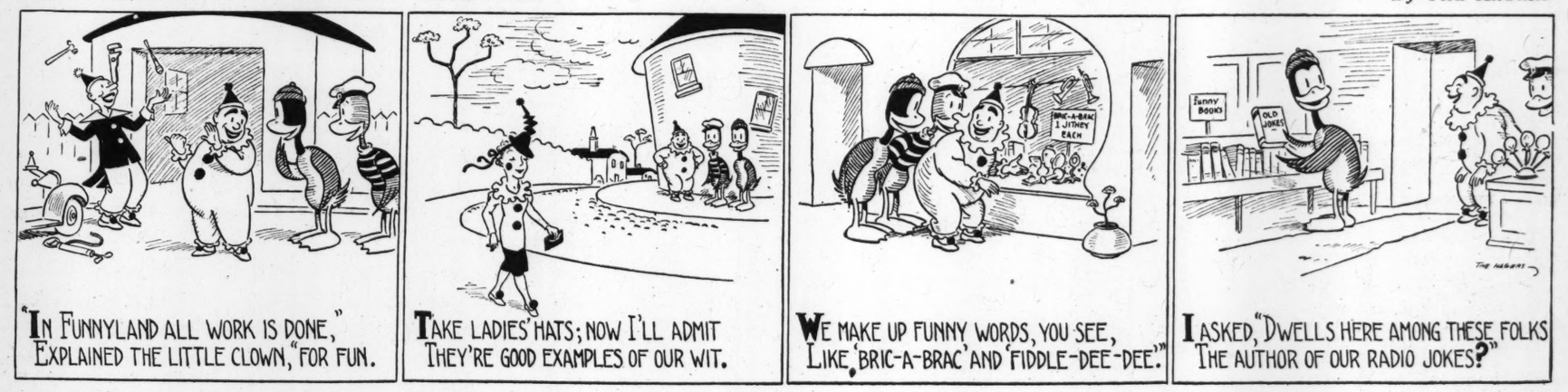
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He Who Laughs Last . . .*

By CARMACK


TW was sporting a little bell today and we were teasing him about it
"It's probably on account of his size," Rags said. "If he has a bell on Joan can hear him even if she can't see him"
But the children thought it was "a dandy idea", and "cute", and "lovely"
After which the laugh seemed to be on us

The Adventures of Waddles—*Local Talent*

By THE HAGERS


"IN FUNNYLAND ALL WORK IS DONE," EXPLAINED THE LITTLE CLOWN, "FOR FUN.
TAKE LADIES' HATS; NOW I'LL ADMIT THEY'RE GOOD EXAMPLES OF OUR WIT.
WE MAKE UP FUNNY WORDS, YOU SEE, LIKE 'BRIC-A-BRAC' AND 'FIDDLE-DEE-DEE.'
I ASKED, "DWELLS HERE AMONG THESE FOLKS THE AUTHOR OF OUR RADIO JOKES?"
BRIC-A-BRAC 1 JITNEY EACH
FUNNY BOOKS
OLD JOKES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Bon Voyage

THAT is good news from President Roosevelt's Florida-bound train. Reassurances about Government-business co-operation and freedom from new taxes are welcome to all who sense the importance of recovery at this time. Welcome, too, to all men of good will, is the word that America's President has made his own recovery from a two-weeks illness. Jesting and jousting with reporters in the old manner, Mr. Roosevelt is manifestly very much on the job even though supposedly on vacation. All who have been reading Mrs. Wilson's moving account of the period when Woodrow Wilson was able only to make the final decisions in the White House can appreciate how important it is for the Chief Executive to be on top of the tremendous tasks he faces.

Whatever else is done about executive reorganization, that part of it dealing with a more efficient and better co-ordinated secretariat for the White House, a measure which need in no wise lessen congressional power or independence, should be passed. Whoever carries the burden of the biggest job the world holds today should have every assistance that can be afforded. He should have also even from fellow citizens who do not always agree with him, the support of appreciation and good wishes.

Poor Men in Parliament

THE great change that has come over the British House of Commons during the present century is indicated in the plan for providing pensions for needy Members of Parliament who have served some years in the Lower House. The small salaries which are paid to members (recently raised from £400 to £600 a year) are quite insufficient to allow any margin for saving. The modest proposal accepted by the House is really a provident scheme, under which deductions from the existing salaries would provide a fund for members or ex-members who find themselves in need of assistance.

That such a scheme should be thought necessary is the clearest sign that the House of Commons is no longer a rich man's preserve. A majority of the Labor Members in the House have no means beyond what they get from their official salaries or such supplement as their trades unions may allow them. There is no doubt that the payment of members is far more beneficial to the Labor Party than to the Conservatives, who for the most part could afford to be without it.

But today, even the Conservatives, in theory if not in practise, have come to accept the proposition that poverty ought not to be a bar to service in Parliament, and that the system ought to make it possible for the best men, irrespective of means, to enter. It was deeply significant that this recent proposal for corporate action by the House of Commons to make provision out of their own salaries for needy members was moved, not by a Socialist, but by a Conservative, and that it was carried by a free vote in a House predominantly Conservative.

It was a gesture of sympathy from the richer members to the poorer—an indication that between persons who were working under the same Parliamentary system, there was a certain bond which was strong enough to overcome party differences. Both Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Clement R. Attlee, the spokesman of the Labor Party, commented on this evidence of underlying unity in the House of Commons, which forgot its disunity when asked to demonstrate its attachment to British democracy.

Distant as is the ideal under which it would be as easy for a poor man as a rich to enter Parliament, nevertheless there are few members today who would care to see a poor man penalized, or do not desire the presence of the ablest men on their own side or the other.

Merit on the March

NATION-WIDE pressures are piling up in Congress for extending civil service reforms. Simultaneous with the stand just taken by Federal workers in New England comes the report of Miss Marguerite M. Wells, President of the National League of Women Voters, showing that more than half the Governors in forty-three States where Legislatures are in session have supported the civil-service drive in their annual messages.

Developments tend to bear out the assertion made by Eric A. Rockstrom, President of the New England Regional Federation of Federal Employees' Unions, that "the American people have never been so opposed" to the spoils system "as they are right now." Mr. Rockstrom has addressed a circular letter to every member of Congress to that effect. Politics has been a stumbling block to sweeping reform. Fortunately there is an increasing public awareness of the extent to which Congressional sentiment has impeded previous attempts to broaden the merit system among Federal employees. The ascendency of "reform" over "politics" as evidenced in this widespread public demand for improving the civil service is a fact that Congress can no longer afford to overlook.

Lives of Great Men—

BECAUSE his time seemed to her less valuable than her own or her husband's the sister of Prof. Josiah W. Gibbs of Yale kept him busy looking after her children or required him to accompany her on marketing expeditions. And when Yale first asked him to come to New Haven (though born and bred there, he had been studying at Universities in Paris, Berlin and Heidelberg) he was taken on the faculty without pay. He worked many years over the formidible "Equilibrium of Heterogeneous Substances" a manuscript bristling with mathematical formulae, published only after much wire-pulling and grumbling in the then obscure "Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Sciences."

This is the man the Yale Faculty, headed by President Seymour, has just honored on the 100th anniversary of his birth. In this age metallurgists, chemists, and industrialists wherever manufacturing is tied up with chemistry, know him as one who synthesied and organized knowledge of the natural sciences so that as Dr. John Johnston, research director of the United States Steel Corporation, says:

> By proper use of Gibbs' equations we can choose the best way of attacking a problem experimentally, thereby obviating an enormous amount of work, and can minimize guesswork where the odds are all against a correct guess.

The late Prof. Michael Pupin of Columbia called him "the greatest scientist that Yale ever graduated." In history there are many such men whose work failed to gain the appreciation of society until long after their hard row had been hoed. It makes one wonder who the unknown "great men" of today are. Perhaps one lives next door.

A Reward for Politics?

WHAT does the United States Senate really think of politics in relief? Does it condemn or condone the acceptance of funds from Federal employees, including WPA workers, for campaign purposes? And does it believe that seats on the bench of the Federal judiciary should be used as evident pawns to pay political debts incurred in connection with this kind of activity?

An answer will be given, not in words but in action, when the Senate passes upon the nomination lately submitted to it by President Roosevelt of Shackelford Miller, Jr., for judge of the Federal District Court of Western Kentucky. Mr. Miller's chief claim to the position apparently resides in the fact that he was campaign manager for Senator Alben W. Barkley during the heated and close primary campaign of last year in which former Gov. A. B. "Happy" Chandler threatened to unseat the Senator.

Of that contest the Senate Special Investigating Committee under Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas said in its report that it found from the evidence that "subscriptions intended for Candidate Barkley's campaign committees" were made by employees of the WPA and five other Federal agencies. These were made mainly through an intermediary, and both Senator Barkley and Mr. Miller denied knowledge of their receipt by the committee. But if the campaign manager was at all capable and had any reasonable knowledge of the campaign he was supposed to be conducting he should have known of these contributions and whether they were solicited. Does the Senate believe in rewarding this kind of activity with the lucrative life tenure of a Federal judgeship?

Bank Failure Minus Panic

WHEN the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company, the second largest commercial bank in Jersey City, closed its doors the other day there was no local panic, no disastrous wave of deflation in the community. And why? Mainly, because there exists today the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation which, established in the summer of 1933, put the Federal Government's credit back of the banks. Today bank depositors in practically every bank in the country have their deposits up to $5,000 fully covered by a Federal guarantee.

In the case of the New Jersey bank, about $18,000,000 of the bank's $23,000,000 of unsecured deposits will be made good by the F. D. I. C. If a testimonial to the usefulness of the F. D. I. C. was needed, this latest bank failure—the largest to come under its authority to date—provides it. All but 400 of 39,000 depositors will be reimbursed fully and at once.

Yet even as one comments on the usefulness of the F. D. I. C., it is necessary to point out that the Federal guarantee of deposits is no catch-all solution for present-day banking problems. It is not, nor can it be, a substitute for able and intelligent bank management. In isolated instances the F. D. I. C. can take the disaster out of a bank failure. But, just as a city's fire department could not cope with the situation if a fire should break out in every home in the city at the same time, neither could the F. D. I. C. meet a nation-wide wave of bank failures. The F. D. I. C. does not relieve bank management of any responsibility. It rather provides depositors with some degree of safety, a safety which compensates them in part for the lower interest they receive today.

Banks of the James

Book News of the Day

EVERY river valley has its genius of place. Not only do all tidal rivers differ from all inland rivers, but valleys in the same basin differ. It should be the job of the particular writer in the Rivers of America series to discover that individuality of place and make it manifest to his readers. Obviously he can't write an exhaustive history of his valley. From its history he should select such event as has been most influential in molding life in his valley. From the men and women who have lived there he should choose for notice either those whose lives have left their mark on their region or those whose histories best represent its way of life. Except for purposes of illustrative comparison he should stay in his own valley. This synthesis of topography, history, and biography should result in a portrait of the valley, a representation of what is individual in its life, past and present, against the background which has conditioned both people and event.

* * *

THE JAMES, by Blair Niles (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50), fails to measure up to this ideal. Only superficially does it describe the James Valley, and the influence of its waterways upon its people. The author's conception of her valley is loose, not strict. Certainly the University of Virginia, which lies in the James River basin, has more deeply marked its history than Washington and Lee, which lies over the Blue Ridge, in the Shenandoah Valley. Yet the former is scarcely noticed, and pages are devoted to Lee as President of the college at Lexington. I doubt that Poe considerably influenced the life of the valley or significantly represents it. If so, Mrs. Niles does not establish that he did or does. Yet he is given much more space than the historian William Byrd, whose life at Westover certainly does represent the splendor of the old plantation régime, who selected the sites of what are now Richmond and Petersburg.

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Mrs. Niles's book is weak in the interpretation of both people and event. She never gives us a hint, for instance, as to why Colonial Virginia produced a Washington and a Jefferson, nineteenth-century Virginia a James Branch Cabell and a Carter Glass. She never explains why so much of the culture of Virginia has gone into manners; she leaves uninterpreted other phenomena of challenging interest. And she fails to give an adequate description of tidewater Virginia today in its relation to its past.

Mrs. Niles has written in episodic fashion the story of tidewater Virginia, from the days of Pocahontas to those of Ellen Glasgow, from the founding of Jamestown to the restoration of Williamsburg. Some of its anecdoted matter is first-rate; some of its personal reminiscence of plantation life has interest and charm. But we cannot but regret that Secretary Pory's land of "christall rivers and odiferous woods," the river upon whose north bank was established the first permanent English settlement in America, should not have fallen to a more critical and less fanciful pen.

R. M. H.

North . . South . . East . . West

Going to the Fair

By Frank L. Perrin

IN SAN FRANCISCO, three hours from Boston by sun, twenty-four hours by airplane, and four days by train, the weekend marks the official opening of the world's fair on man-made Treasure Island. The plane has gone and the train trip at the scheduled time was impossible. Old Sol is not carrying passengers. But there is another means of travel, available especially to all who are familiar with the scenes, the charm of climate and hills and shores, which provide the setting for the Bay Cities and the fair itself. On the wings of thought the journey is made quickly. The desire is to linger for a day or a week. But this convenient means of transportation guarantees only that the return trip is as swift as the journey outward bound.

Twenty-four years ago, at the Golden Gate, the Western States joined in celebrating at a world's fair the completion of the Panama Canal. The era of expositions designed to mark the progress of the United States and its people was inaugurated in Philadelphia in 1876. That was the "Centennial" year. There followed, at intervals, other expositions, all designed to celebrate some historic event or anniversary. But now it would seem that the celebrations come more frequently or more regularly than the centenaries or anniversaries which were once so grandly and spectacularly observed. We seem to have acquired the habit of building world's fairs, each ambitious to outshine any of its predecessors.

* *

So it comes about that in this glorious year 1939, which is just another year to most of us, we are to indulge in two world expositions. Happily these are designed to remind ourselves and to convince the people of other countries that we have accomplished much. Fortunately, or perhaps not so fortunately, we display little or nothing to show what we have not done and what should be done. We are told that it is a time for laughter and rejoicing and not a time for remembrance or self-examination.

Well, it may be after all that we are all too much inclined to worry over what we ourselves have not done and continue to leave undone, and over what others have done which we feel that they should have left undone. From the high towers which men build, from the airplanes which cross land and sea, from a train window, from the deck of an ocean liner, or perhaps from some spoken word wafted round the world at lightning speed, we shall catch the answer to it all. We shall catch the true meaning more quickly and more clearly, perhaps, if we are regarding, meanwhile, the evidences of what a people committed to the arts of peace have accomplished, in contrast to the disappointing results in the less fortunate lands beset by strife and governed unwisely.

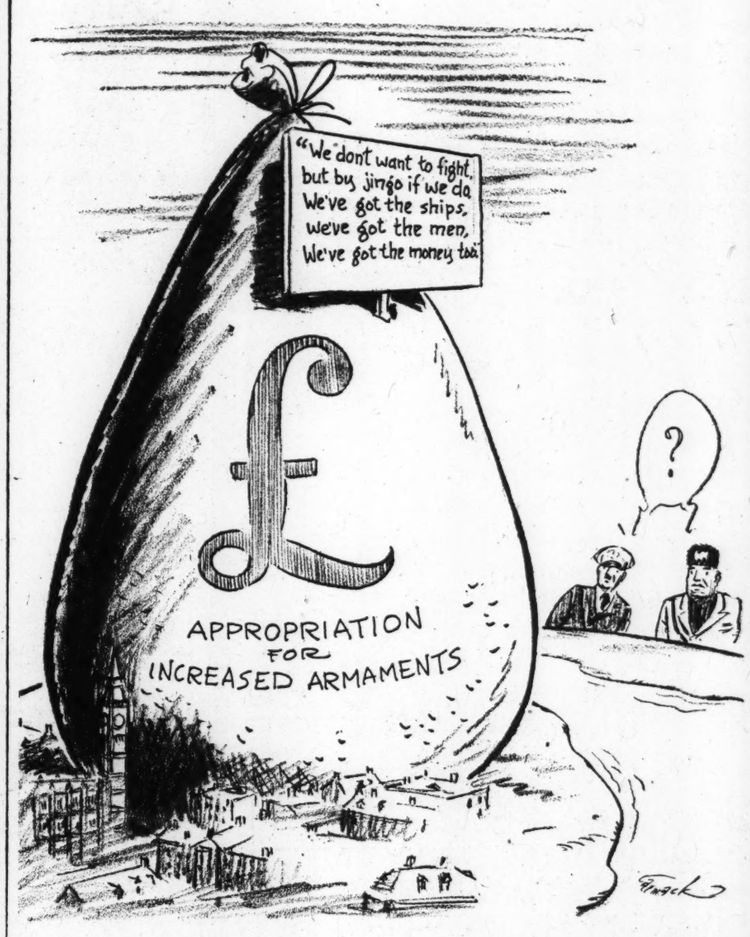
* * *

The "commuter," by whatever route or method employed in his travels, who visits on alternate weekends the expositions in San Francisco and New York, will, when the season closes and the lights are out, be more aware than he is today of the common problem which still awaits solution in the United States and the Americas, North and South. Modern means of communication and news dissemination have combined to destroy limiting and narrowing sectionalism. But in the East there remains a belief in sectional superiority and traditional erudition. In the West there is the equally limiting sense of being misunderstood and unappreciated. Neither should exist in a well-regulated family circle.

The opportunity is presented which may provide the means of meeting this existing need. It is as important that the people of the West visit the East and its people as that Easterners learn to know their neighbors in the West. Their aims and desires are common. The chief difficulty has been that those most concerned have been more or less suspicious that someone was seeking an undue advantage.

The towers and lights which guide the tourists to the expositions 3,000 miles apart mark more than the outposts and borders of our home country. More significantly they define the circle which embraces that which we are committed to preserve and ever defend.

Britain's Answer


"We don't want to fight, but by jingo if we do We've got the ships, we've got the men, We've got the money too!"
£
APPROPRIATION FOR INCREASED ARMAMENTS
?

Rural Illumination

I SEE by the paper that the New Deal's Rural Electrification Administration is reporting on the achievements of four busy years at "bringing the manifold boons of electricity" to farm homes in the United States and that, among many others, one farm woman exclaimed to a reporter who was around getting first-hand narratives of the transformation of rural life by electricity, "We talk of little else these days; I don't know which I shall be the most excited over, the electric washing machine, or getting rid of the smoky, greasy old lamps and lanterns we've had to use all these years."

My mother wasn't like that. My father would have liked to have the house in the country wired for electricity. To be sure we were only there three months and a half of each year, but he thought it would be a normal improvement. He didn't argue strongly for it. He wasn't that way. He believed in letting things come about gradually. Better than if you forced them. So now and then, when one of the kerosene lamps got all smoked up, or when my mother uttered a mild complaint that she couldn't see to thread her needle, he would say, gently, "You know, sometimes I think it would be nice if we had electric lights."

* * *

"Oh, no," mother would say, "let's not do that. Kerosene lamps give the most lovely light." And my father would smile, and wait a little while longer.

That part about "the smoky, greasy old lamps and lanterns," my mother's lamps and lanterns weren't like that. The lanterns were only used around the barn by the hired man, or one of them was hooked under the seat of the phaeton if anyone was out driving on the dark, unlit country roads at night. But they were as spotlessly clean, as free from rust and dust and the sludgy accumulation of stale oil in the cracks of the nickel work as the lamps that were for use in the house. And the lamps were used in the house! My, how polished they were, how they shone!

It was a kind of ritual. After breakfast every morning, my mother would come out to the kitchen, tie on a voluminous gingham apron, and set all the lamps that had been used the night before in a great row along the scrubbed white pine kitchen table. Some of them were big, with china bowls—plain white, or painted with bright field flowers—to hold the kerosene. Some of them were what is sold in country stores labeled "hand lamps," with cheaply engraved patterns on the handles and oil bowls, and beading around the top of the chimneys. All the fixtures that held the wicks were brass, and my mother would shine them until they gleamed like thin gold.

* * *

As she cleaned and polished each lamp, she would set it off a little at one side. She left all the chimneys till the last. Then, when the lamps were all filled, and clean, the wicks trimmed and neat, she would get a pan of warm water and soap suds, and wash all the chimneys.

The cloths she used to polish the chimneys were usually pieces of my father's discarded shirts; soft French flannel, and free, after being worn and worn, of all lint.

She seldom talked while she did the lamps. I think, as I look back on it, that it was a small work of art to her. A simple, homely job—one that this farm woman doesn't seem sad to lose—to which, somehow, she was able to impart a very satisfying kind of skill and excellence.

J. M.

The Wide Horizon

Pressure for Peace

By Livingston Hartley

WASHINGTON

THE portents in Washington indicate that the lines are now being formed for a Congressional struggle over American foreign policy. Already there has been a skirmish in the Senate over the President's conference with its Military Affairs Committee. And now we see looming ahead two controversial issues, national defense and the Neutrality Act, which seem certain to bring a major political battle centering around the Administration's policy of exerting pressure for peace.

How intimately a majority of Americans believe their own peace is now tied to that of Europe is indicated by the Gallup poll of January 28, 1939, which found that no less than 57 per cent of the public believe the United States could not keep out of a general conflagration overseas.

It may be that in the explosive world situation of today Americans cannot ensure peace in Europe without dangerous commitments, but they can contribute materially towards the prevention of war by less far-reaching, definite and "entangling" measures. The Fascist powers are not likely to embark upon war, or push their aggressive designs to the brink of war, unless they believe that they can win.

* * *

It is easy to see how sales of American airplanes to the Atlantic democracies serve this purpose by decreasing their vulnerability to the air fleets of the Fascist dictatorships. But it is not so easy to understand how the United States's "psychological offensive" has contributed even more effectively to date to this same end.

This has taken the form of official statements and pronouncements setting forth the belief of the United States in peace, in respect for treaties and international obligations and in observance of international decency, and condemning, either openly or by inference, the violent acts and policies of the aggressive Powers. From it has developed diplomatic friction accompanied by a flow of mutual recrimination between high officials and newspapers back and forth between capitals.

Such friction and opposition between Great Powers is normally damaging and to be deprecated, but in this case it creates a striking paradox. For the more violently the newspapers in the dictatorships attack the United States, the less likely it is that the dictatorships will embark upon war. If they are not one hundred per cent sure that the United States can be relied upon to keep out, they are going to be far less ready to bring on another conflagration. The United States, at no cost in foreign commitments, becomes a "question mark" of overshadowing proportions, which must riddle with imponderables the carefully evaluated campaign plans of any aggressive General Staff.

* * *

In these circumstances, there is reason to believe that the anti-American drive of the controlled press abroad presages some prospect of peace. Were its attitude precisely the contrary, the outlook abroad would be far more ominous. If the dictatorships used censorship power to keep their peoples from knowing the true attitude of America, and if they consistently turned the other cheek to official and unofficial American protests while relentlessly pursuing their European objectives, peace abroad would be more precarious.

There is even more reason to believe that Congressional restrictions on American foreign policy which would, at this critical time, force it into an iron mold, lay out a set course for the future, and prevent the United States from being any longer a "question mark" looming over the world balance, would promote war abroad. Such restrictions would show a green light to the dictators, where now they see a yellow traffic signal which might, for all they know, suddenly change into red.

It is tragic in the present acute situation that many of the United States's leading politicians, who sincerely desire peace, favor such restrictions. If they have their way, they will help Fascism at the expense of democracy, assist the dictatorships along a road towards trans-Atlantic dominance, and strike a cruel and perhaps decisive blow at European peace. And their success will damage America as well as Europe, by making it more likely that the American people must face the awful choice of either entering another overseas war or else seeing their historic Atlantic security permanently destroyed.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

World Conference at Washington

WHAT today could be lost, and what, as a long chance, might not be gained, if the head of the American nation, forgetting domestic politics and all, were to make a conference proposal immediately, embodying these objectives:

1. Proposal to return to the principles of the Wilson peace—the principles that Hitler in his latest speech says, by their nonfulfillment, have led to his domestic and international policies and made those policies necessary.

2. Proposal to reorganize the world league, drawing all powers in, including the little powers, and in particular to vitalize the machinery for making peaceful changes.

We surmise that Britain and France would not hold off. We conjecture that the peoples of Germany and Italy would not think too well of their leaders if their leaders declined.

The magnificent policy as to world economics embodied in the Hull trade program would fit into the picture beautifully.

A last chance for real appeasement could be offered in this way.

A last chance to demonstrate whether the dictatorships are really appeasable would in any case be afforded.

If the move failed we should be no worse off. We should not have to proceed any more gloomily or desperately than we are now proceeding.

A last chance for world leadership in line with our power and responsibilities would at least have been taken.

Properly done, not as a Rooseveltian thing but as an American thing, it might achieve the miracle without which, from all appearances, world peace is lost.—*Des Moines* (Iowa) *Register*.